

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 125.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

FOURTH SERIES OF
PSALMODY EXERCISES
in the METROPOLIS, by the Rev. J. J. WAITE.

On MONDAY, April 10, the Rev. Mr. AVELING'S CHAPEL, KINGSLAND.

On TUESDAY, April 11, Rev. Dr. REED'S CHAPEL, WYCLIFFE.

On WEDNESDAY, April 12, the Rev. G. CLAYTON'S CHAPEL, WALWORTH.

On THURSDAY, April 13, the Rev. S. MARTIN'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER.

On FRIDAY, April 14, the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LIVERPOOL-ROAD.

Doors open at Six. Exercises to commence at Seven, and conclude at Nine. Admission Books—One Shilling—may be obtained in the Vestries of the Chapels.

The FIGURED HALLELUJAH, designed for those who attend Mr. Waite's Psalmody Classes, is now ready at B. L. GREEN'S, 52, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

Mr. Waite's address during the present Course is 40, Claremont-square; Mr. Eastmead's, 2, Church-row, Newington; to either of which communications may be directed.

THOMAS F. THORESBY, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. EASTMEAD. }

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

The LAST LECTURE of the Series will be delivered at the THEATRE OF THE LITERARY INSTITUTION, Aldersgate-street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 11, by the Rev. J. P. MURSELL, of Leicester. Subject:—The Duty of Citizens in relation to Church Establishments.

The Chair will be taken at HALF-PAST SEVEN.

* Tickets, Sixpence each, may be had at the Offices, 13, Warwick-square, City; and of Mr. C. Gilpin, Bishopsgate-without.

THE "NONCONFORMIST" NEWSPAPER.

THE COMMITTEE for PROMOTING the CIRCULATION of the "NONCONFORMIST," in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the General Committee, held at the King's Head, Poultry, on the 20th inst. (William Edwards, Esq., of Denmark-hill, in the Chair), beg to state that they are making arrangements for the appointment of one or more Agents to canvass some of the principal towns in the kingdom for Subscribers, as well as to adopt other means adapted to effect the object contemplated.

The Committee feel it necessary only to state that the amount now in hand (£60)—the expenses hitherto incurred having been paid—is very inadequate to the completion of the work they have begun; and therefore urge upon all the remittance of new or additional subscriptions as early as possible.

JOHN BURNET, Chairman.
STAFFORD ALLEN, Treasurer.
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ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:—

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Box, Esq., London	10	0	0
J. Y. Powell, Esq., Peckham	2	2	0
Rev. J. Hutton, Dublin	1	0	0
Mr. W. Toller, Kettering	0	10	0
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G. S., ditto	0	2	6
A Friend, Glasgow, per Mr. Rattray	0	5	0

Money orders should be made payable to Mr. Stafford Allen (Treasurer), 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

TEMPERANCE and GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, &c.
39, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.
Enrolled under Act of Parliament.

TRUSTEES.
Robert Warner, Esq. Richard Barrett, jun., Esq.
Rev. W. R. Baker. Edward Webb, Esq.

SECRETARY.
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Lower Premiums than in most Mutual Offices; thus securing an immediate Bonus of £100 to £100 on every £1,000 assured. THE WHOLE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED.

Every Assurer is a Member, and entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting. Members can secure their benefits to their families, or any other persons, Free of Duty, by simply registering the names in the Books of the Society.

Persons abstaining from Alcoholic Beverages are assured in a distinct section, free from any possible losses through Intemperance.

The Society is now issuing Sixty Policies per month. Prospectuses sent free to any address.

TO TANNERS.—A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connexions, who is practically acquainted with the most approved method of BUTT TANNING, is desirous of engaging with a person to superintend a concern in the above line at a fixed salary, or a per centage on the profits. For particulars, apply to Mr. D. P. EVANS, Stanford Dingley, near Reading.

TO TALLOW-CHANDLERS.—To be disposed of, an OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, situate in a Borough Town in Wilts, doing a good trade, being the only Chandlery Business in the town or neighbourhood. The Stock has been reduced to make the coming-in light. Apply, X. Y., Post-office, Reading.

TO COAL MERCHANTS.—To be disposed of, an OLD ESTABLISHED FAMILY COAL TRADE. For particulars, apply, S. B., Post-office, Devizes.

BRITISH SCHOOLMASTER.—WANTED, a MASTER for a School about to be opened near London, independently of any Government aid. He must be a Member of a Christian Church, and acquainted with the British and Foreign School System of Instruction. Testimonials as to character and ability to be forwarded to Mr. E. CARLISLE, Stockwell Park-road Villas, Surrey.

RE-OPENING SERVICES.—ESHER-STREET CHAPEL, KENNINGTON, will be re-opened for Divine Worship, on SUNDAY NEXT. The Rev. J. W. JASSIE, D.D., M.R.I.A., will preach in the morning; the Rev. W. JONES, Theological Tutor of the Baptist College, Stepney, in the afternoon; and the Rev. JOHN BURNET, in the evening. Times of service: Eleven, half-past two, and half-past six.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established in 1826. Empowered by Acts of Parliament.

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THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED EXCEEDS £1,500,000. At the commencement of 1848, the Reserved and Guaranteed Funds were together £160,487 19s. 2d. The liability of the proprietors is unlimited.

THE FIRE BUSINESS HAS STEADILY INCREASED YEAR BY YEAR. The duty paid to Government in 1836 was £3,414; in 1846 it reached £12,562. The Premiums are moderate; the settlement of claims liberal and prompt. Insurances are effected in the British Colonies and in foreign countries, as well as throughout the United Kingdom.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, SIMPLICITY, CERTAINTY, and LARGE GUARANTEED BONUSES, involving no liability of partnership, with very reasonable premiums, are characteristics of the Company. The amount of Insurances effected in 1847 was 124,878.

CAPITAL SUMS, PAYABLE ON A FIXED FUTURE DAY, giving to property held under Lease for years certain, the same value as if it were freehold, are insured by the Company. Policies of this description are available for many other purposes as well.

Full prospectuses may be had on application at the Offices of Agencies, and every facility and despatch will be afforded to persons desirous of negotiating business.

Applications for Agencies accompanied with unexceptionable references may be addressed to the Offices of the Company in either Liverpool or London.

SWINTON BOULT,
Secretary to the Company.

March 22, 1848.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, London. For Mutual Life Assurance, with these peculiar advantages:—

1. Mutual Assurance by the most moderate rate of premium.

2. Whole Profits divided amongst the Assured exclusively.

Annual Premiums per £100, with whole Profits.

Age 20	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 50	Age 55
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 15 8	1 18 0	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 1 7	5 1 11

Reports, Tables, and every information may be had of the Secretaries.

Edinburgh Office—11, St. Andrew's-square.
London Office—12, Moorgate-street.

COALS.—CUNDELL and COCKERELL assure those who honour them with their patronage, that they still continue to sell none but the BEST WALL'S END COALS; and the extensive share of public favour which it has been their good fortune to experience, is a powerful incitement to them not to deviate from a principle and practice which have not only secured advantages to themselves, but which they have substantial reasons for believing, have been highly satisfactory to those who have favoured them with their commands. Present Price, after deducting the usual discount for cash, 21s. per ton. PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

SEND EIGHT POSTAGE STAMPS, and by return, and post free, you will get a handsome TEASPOON of WATSON'S solid ALBATA PLATE, which is rapidly superseding silver for all domestic use. It is equally sweet and handsome as silver itself. This is the only solid substitute now sold, and unlike plated goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off; so that the more you rub and clean it the better it will continue to look, though in daily use for fifty years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article manufactured from this beautiful metal, will be enclosed with the sample spoon. Address C. Watson, 41 and 42 Barbican, corner of Princes-street, and 16, Norton-folgate.

FURNITURE and BEDDING.—Carriage Free.

Those about to furnish are offered very considerable advantages, in quality and price, at SMITH'S FURNITURE and BEDDING FACTORY, No. 28, Bagnigge-wells-road, next door to Clerkenwell police-court, where you can furnish a bedroom complete for nine guineas, a four-roomed cottage comfortably, including fenders and fire-irons, for £23; a six-roomed house, in modern style, for £70; an eight-roomed house for £140; and a mansion of any magnitude, or a single room, or a single article, upon the same reasonable scale. Special estimates furnished without charge; all goods delivered carriage free. Priced lists of furniture, containing designs, classed and adapted, from the cottage to the mansion, postage free. Superior Brussels Carpet, 2s. 10d. per yard.

THE PLATED SEAMLESS TEA-POTS cannot be distinguished from silver, or leak, or lose their shape; while from the peculiarity of the process of making (just patented), their prices are about one-half of any other sort. Portland, 23s.; Oval plain, 23s.; Round plain, 25s.; Round engraved, 30s.; Antique (superior even to silver itself in delicacy of finish), 40s.; in Britannia metal, Oval, 7s. 6d.; Round, 8s. 6d.; Portland, 7s. 6d. each.—Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS.

The LARGEST ASSORTMENT of STOVES, KITCHEN RANGES, and FENDERS, as well as General Ironmongery, in the world, is now on sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) extensive warehouses. Bright steel fenders, to 12ft., from 30s. each; ditto ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from 60s.; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10s. 6d.; iron fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; ditto bronzed, and fitted with standards, 3 feet, 9s.; 4 feet, 11s.; wrought iron kitchen fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; bright register stoves, with bronzed ornaments, and two sets of bars, from 80s.; ditto ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from £6 6s.; black dining-room register stoves, 2 feet, 18s.; 3 feet, 27s.; bedroom register stoves, 2 feet, 16s.; 3 feet, 24s. Fire-irons for chambers, 1s. 9d. per set; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6s. 6d.; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A variety of fire-irons, with or-molu and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in the furnishing ironmongery, 30 per cent. under any other house. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues with engravings, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) stock of general furnishing ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street). Established in Wells-street, 1820.

FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS.

Persons furnishing may effect a considerable saving in the above articles by purchasing at the old Establishment of WILLIAM BENHAM (formerly Avery Benham and Sons), who, while he does not profess to "sell 30 per cent. under any other house," does profess to sell an article which, quality and price considered, will be found to advantage most materially the purchaser, and to ensure his future patronage.

IVORY HANDLE TABLE KNIVES, 10s. per DOZEN.

The great patronage which WILLIAM BENHAM (formerly Avery Benham and Sons) has for a length of time received, gives him confidence in asserting, that his CUTLERY will be found equal, if not superior, to any other house, at prices considerably under what is usually charged.

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

Did you ever use BENHAM'S NICKEL SILVER? If not make one trial, and you will then be convinced it is the only real lasting, and perfect substitute for sterling silver,—it possesses advantages over all other metals, requires but little cleaning; and although in daily use for years, retains its colour and brilliancy. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, as it will resist the most powerful acids.

	Fiddle pattern.	Threaded pattern.	King's pattern.
Tea-spoons, per dozen	5s.	11s.	12s.
Desert Spoons and Forks, ditto	10s.	21s.	25s.
Table ditto ditto	12s.	28s.	30s.
Gravy Spoons, each	3s.	6s.	7s.

Candlesticks, Cruet Frames, &c., at proportionate prices.

WILLIAM BENHAM (formerly Avery Benham and Sons). Established A. D. 1792. 56, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD (Surrey-side of Blackfriars-bridge).

PROFITABLE AGENCY.—IMPORTANT TO TRADESMEN.

THE AGENCY of the BRITISH HONG KONG TEA COMPANY.—There is scarcely any Agency more advantageous to respectable Tradesmen, than that of this Company's Teas and Coffees. For, first, the quality of the goods is such as invariably to secure a good demand; hence a respectable income. Secondly, the general business of the Agent is sure to be beneficially influenced, as the Company advertise their Agents, as well as furnish them with a plentiful supply of Bills and Circulars, upon which the Agent's name is printed, and by the circulation of which the Agent's connexion will be greatly extended. All applications for Agencies to be made direct to the Company's Establishment, Budge-row, London.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

THE NUMBER OF STAMPS issued by the Authorities of the Stamp Office, during 1847, to the DAILY NEWS, was 3,447,003.

This, we believe, is within eight per cent. of the number issued to the *Morning Herald*, *Morning Chronicle*, and *Morning Post*, all put together. In addition to the above, issued to the DAILY NEWS, *Morning Paper*, there were issued for the Evening Edition, THE EXPRESS, 778,714.

Which was more, we believe, than were issued either to the *Globe* or *Standard*, Evening Papers.
THE DAILY NEWS, price Three pence, is published every Morning in time for the early mails.
Daily News Office, Whitefriars, Fleet-street.

THE QUEEN'S BISCUITS.—J. D. CARR
and Co., of Carlisle, and 111, Strand, London, Steam Biscuit Manufacturers to the Queen and Royal Family, by special appointment.

The great celebrity which these biscuits have now for many years attained in the north, has induced the proprietors to establish an extensive depot at 111, Strand, to afford the public a better opportunity of obtaining at all times a perfectly fresh supply, and at a considerably less price than is usually charged, and of a much superior quality. A very great and most important advantage is gained, and a material saving is effected in the manufacture of their biscuits, by the agency of steam power, which not only removes a decided objection of employing the hands in mixing and kneading the ingredients, but also prepares them in a more efficient and wholesome manner.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS, 111, STRAND.

N.B. Wholesale orders also executed by C. Gilpin, No. 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—

The system of business adopted at this establishment obviates a difficulty to which families have long been subjected, that of not being able to obtain raw and refined sugar at the same house where they purchase their TEA. Our supplying these important articles and colonial produce, combined with the excellence of our TEAS and COFFEES, has obtained for us a large and increasing trade, a satisfactory proof that we were right in supposing that there was ample room for an establishment based on this principle, not of a selling few, but every article on a small per centage on import prices. Terms, cash on delivery of goods. Orders from the country, if accompanied with a reference in London, a remittance on receipt of the goods will be sufficient.

BLACK TEA.			GREEN TEA.		
	Per lb.	s. d. s. d.		Per lb.	s. d. s. d.
Good sound Congou	2 10 to 3 0		Good Twankay to Hyson kind	3 2 to 3 4	
Strong useful Congou	3 2		Genuine Hyson	3 6	
Fine Congou Pekoe, Souchong	3 6		Fine Hyson, recommended	3 8	
Flavour	3 6		Very fine Hyson	4 8	
Finest Congou imported	4 0		Superfine Hyson	5 0	
COFFEE.			Strong Gunpowder	4 0 to 4 4	
Common Coffee	0 8 to 0 10		Fine Gunpowder	4 8	
Finest Ceylon	0 11		SPICES.		
Plantation ditto	1 1 to 1 3		Finest Mace	6 9	
Finest Costa Rica	1 4		Second quality, good	5 6 to 6 0	
Choice old Mocha; this is the finest imported	1 6		Batavia Nutmegs	5 4	
MISCELLANEOUS.			Ditto, finest picked	6 9	
Finest Pearl Sago	0 2 1/2 per lb.		Amboyne Cloves	1 4 to 2 0	
Tapioca, good	0 5		Beneoolen, finest	2 9	
Best Tapioca	0 6		Finest Cinnamon	4 9	
Finest West India Arrowroot	0 10		Second quality	4 6	
Best Mustard, in tin foil	1 4		Genuine mixed spice	3 6	
Best Carolina Rice	0 4		Black heavy pepper	0 11	
Isinglass, best picked	14 6		Finest White Pepper	1 4	
Best Brown Candy	0 10 1/2		Long	1 2	
			Finest Pimento	0 7	
			Jamaica Ginger, best	2 4	
			Ditto, good	1 6	
			Unbleached, finest	2 0	

The carts and vans of this establishment punctually deliver all goods as under, the orders for which families are respectfully requested to send at least one day previous to delivery. To the west-end, Islington, the Borough, the whole of London, and the city daily.

To Bayswater and Kensington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. To Chelsea and Brompton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

To the east-end of London, Wapping, Shadwell, Poplar, Blackwall, Bow, and Stratford, every Thursday. To the suburbs one day each week.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, King William-street, City, corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association.—No. 8.

SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFIED and DRESSED COFFEE, rendered more wholesome for use.

A very important improvement in the article of Coffee having been discovered by us, for which discovery we have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, we submit the principle to your attention.

The process of dressing we cannot urge too strongly on your notice, as this is one of the most important parts of our invention. After the Coffee is purified and roasted, it passes into a Cracking or Crushing Apparatus; from thence it goes into our Patent Dressing Machine, by which means we entirely remove from the internal part of the Coffee all that Fibre, or Pith, encircling the heart of the Berry, which may be easily seen by breaking it between the finger and thumb and examining it. This Fibre, or Pith, has always, up to the time of our Patent, been ground up with the Coffee, and, when ground, being in such fine particles, and of a light, floating tendency, is the great cause of the difficulty of sifting or clarifying it.

We have submitted our Coffee to some of the most eminent Analytical Chemists of the Metropolis, who assert that we remove the great obstacle of sifting or clarifying, and that what we do remove is injurious, more particularly to persons with weak stomachs.

The following testimonial is from Dr. Ure, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry:—

"24, Bloomsbury-square, London, Nov. 27th, 1847.

"Having carefully examined the Patent of Mr. Robert Snowden, for improvements in treating and dressing Coffee, I have much pleasure in expressing my highest approbation of it. He, first of all, purifies the berry, then roasts it slightly, so as to detach the coarse, fibrous pellicles from its surface, also the chaffy pith of the centre, commonly called the wing, a light, tough fibre, which, after grinding, is apt to pass through the filter, and cannot be separated by sifting, but, when swallowed, creates irritation of the gullet and stomach. The removal of this pith is a most valuable part of this invention, and, joined to his other improvements, will enable Mr. Snowden to produce from average berries a wholesomer and more delicious Coffee than any now in the market.

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

This Coffee may be had in 3lb., 6lb., and 12lb. canisters in its dressed state, deprived of all its internal fibre, ready for grinding or already ground for use, by addressing to the Patentees, R. SNOWDEN and COMPANY,

Coffee, and Cocoa-dealers, City-road and East-road, London.

PRESENT CASH PRICES.

	s. d.
Plantation, or Java	1 4
Costa Rica, or Jamaica	1 6
Old Mocha, or Turkey	1 8
Very choice Mocha (very little now in England) ..	2 0

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, OF SURPASSING STRENGTH AND RICHNESS OF FLAVOUR.

THE object of JOHN CASSELL in appointing Agents in every locality throughout the United Kingdom is, to afford every facility to Families for the purchase of Coffees of truly rich and mellow-flavoured mountain growths; and this not at exorbitant rates, but at prices ordinarily paid for very inferior descriptions. The enormous demand already created, demonstrates that the inhabitants of those towns into which these delicious coffees have been introduced duly appreciate the effort which JOHN CASSELL has made to supply an article of the character above stated, and which enters so largely into the consumption of every Family.

The following are the Prices at which any quantity, from two ounces to one pound, may be obtained:—

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 1, an excellent article	1s. 4d.
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2, cannot fail to give great satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica, possessing richness, strength, and flavour ..	1s. 8d.
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 3, to every connoisseur in Coffee this will prove a treat, combining the finest mountain growths of both Jamaica and Turkey	2s. 0d.

OBSERVE—Every packet of JOHN CASSELL'S Coffee bears his signature, without which none is genuine.

"GOOD COFFEE!" WHAT IS IT?

It is not that bitter, stringent article which grows on the wilds of Ceylon; nor is it merely an article of a light, pleasant flavour, but destitute of strength. It is a combination of the world's mountain growth, and possesses the following qualities: strong but mellow, having a rich aromatic fragrance and flavour. To have really good Coffee, the best mountain growths must be selected, and judiciously combined, by an experienced hand: they must be roasted upon scientific principles, so that the vegetable oil may not be injured, but the berry retain those properties which render a good cup of coffee so pleasant to the palate, and so exhilarating to the nervous system. It is because they possess these qualities in the highest degree, that JOHN CASSELL'S Coffees are in such great repute. Let all who wish to obtain such articles in perfection purchase these Coffees, and their constant patronage will be secured.

THE AGENCY FOR JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE.

It is the intention of JOHN CASSELL to appoint TWO THOUSAND AGENTS throughout the United Kingdom, and by that means to keep up a constant supply of fresh roasted and fresh ground Coffee, in packets containing from two ounces to one pound each, securely packed in lead, so as effectually to preserve their strength and aroma. Persons desirous of securing this valuable agency are requested to make immediate application. JOHN CASSELL is sorry that disappointment has been experienced in numerous instances, by persons who have not succeeded in obtaining the Agency. This has arisen from the circumstance of numerous applications coming from the same town or locality; and it is a principle with JOHN CASSELL not to appoint a SECOND Agent who may, in the least degree, interfere with the interests of the first.

All applications to be addressed to JOHN CASSELL, Abchurch-lane, London.

A NEW DISCOVERY in TEETH.—MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of artificial teeth, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, FLEET-STREET.

At home from Ten till Five.

CARPETS.—The best Brussels at 3s. 6d. per yard.—LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, late of Carpenters'-hall, London-wall, having purchased many thousand yards of the best Brussels carpeting of parties who are relinquishing the trade, are enabled to offer them at the above low price. Patent Tapestry of splendid designs and colouring, and all other descriptions of Carpets, at reasonable prices. Turkey carpets, floor-cloths, &c.—Warehouses, 4, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, opposite Howell and James's; and 98, Hatton-garden, London.

RESTORATION OF THE HAIR.—To Messrs. A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, London.

Gentlemen.—A striking instance of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil in the restoration of the hair has just come under my notice. The person alluded to is a young man named Haylock, of Ashdon, near this place, whose entire head of hair came off by some unaccountable means. He purchased of me several different popular preparations, which he regularly and faithfully used, but without effecting the least apparent change. At last I advised him to try a bottle of your Macassar Oil; and, on Friday last, he communicated to me the pleasing intelligence of the reappearance of a thick head of hair. You can make what use you please of this, and refer inquirers to

Yours respectfully,

J. SERGEANT, Bookseller, &c.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is a delightfully fragrant and transparent preparation for the hair, and as an invigorator and purifier is beyond all precedent. Weakness, premature greyness, and tendency to fall off, are also entirely prevented by its regular application. In dressing the hair, nothing can equal the effect of Rowland's Macassar Oil, on either natural or artificial hair, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, producing beautifully flowing curls, and, by the transcendent lustre it imparts, rendering the head-dress truly enchanting.

Price 3s. 6d.—Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

Each bottle of their genuine article has the words

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,

Engraved in two lines on the wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,038 letters.

Sold by them and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

* Beware of spurious "Macassar Oils." Some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty, and the Government Departments, and similar attempts at deception.

NERVO-PATHIC and MEDICAL GALVANIC INSTITUTION, 46, Strand, conducted by Mr. DALBY, under the most distinguished patronage, for the Cure of all kinds of Nervous Complaints, including Deafness, Paralysis, Indigestion, &c., by means of Galvanism and the Nervo-pathic treatment, now so extensively employed by Mr. Dalby.

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"Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847.

"Next to God, I owe you a great deal of gratitude for the prospect of health now opened before me.

"(Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER."

[Now at St. Saviour's Vicarage, Leeds.]

"3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Dec. 3, 1847.

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"JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 96th Reg."

"21, Broad-street, Golden-square, Nov. 20, 1847.

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"JOHN MACKAY."

"Winslow, Bucks, Jan. 22, 1848.

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"A Mons. Du Barry."

"(Rev.) CHARLES KERR."

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 125.]

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	The Aristocracy and the
Lawn Sleeves that will	Prince of Russia 236
not Wash..... 225	Spirit of the Press..... 236
Ordination..... 225	The Mirror of Parliament 237
British Anti-state-church	Election Intelligence 239
Movement..... 226	The Chartist Movement .. 240
Religious Intelligence.... 227	Law & Assize Intelligence 240
Correspondence..... 227	Ireland..... 241
"Nonconformist" Soirée	Court, and Personal News 241
at Glasgow..... 228	Literature..... 242
Henry Vincent's Progress	Literary Miscellany..... 242
in the North..... 229	Gleanings..... 243
Foreign and Colonial News 230	Scraps from American
Postscript..... 233	Papers..... 243
POLITICAL:—	Births, Marriages, &c..... 243
Summary..... 234	Money Market, &c..... 244
Thunderclouds..... 234	The Gazette..... 244
A Spark in the Distance 235	Markets..... 244
Magistrates and Con-	Advertisements..... 245
stables..... 235	

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

LAWN SLEEVES THAT WILL NOT WASH.

HENRY OF EXETER, having soiled his lawn sleeves, put them out to wash. A special jury of his neighbours was to restore his reputation to unstained purity; and a verdict was to act upon his character as soap upon a surplice. That word which the previous tenour of his life could not protect from slander, he resolved to vindicate by law—and the episcopal dignity, which malice had assailed in his person, and which his "manner of life from his youth up" did nothing to sustain, was to be upheld by the sacrifice of one Latimer, labourer, proprietor and editor of the *Western Times*. To this end, an indictment was preferred against our able contemporary in the name of the Queen—the usual process of trial was gone through—speeches on both sides were delivered, and witnesses examined—a charge, in the stereotyped form, was made by the judge to the jury. All to no purpose. Henry of Exeter's character would not wash—and the jury returned it to him in much the same state as they received it, with all its stains unobliterated—covered, in fact, with iron-moulds.

Dr. Phillpotts wished law to pronounce him a man of peace and veracity. The sting of the "libel" which he prosecuted consisted in the description of him as a "brawler," and "a consecrated perverter of the truth." Heavy charges these, to hurl at a bishop—a veritable successor of the apostles! There are some men, however, who could have afforded to laugh at the assault—the phrases would have dropped from them, as water rolls from a duck's back. Our bishop could not trust his reputation to any such natural process. Albeit a holy man, and most zealous withal for the welfare of the Church, he, who ought to be considered the best judge in such a case, appeared to think that his own history was insufficient to shield his character, and that unless authority pronounced him clean, any appeal to his uniform conduct would be unsuccessful. As his influence was at stake—as episcopal piety was attacked in his person, as if for the express purpose of bringing the worth of apostolical succession into disrepute—the spiritual ruler asked the magistrate to interpose on his behalf, and to tell society that an expression of doubt as to his pacific and truthful intentions, was a crime calling for summary punishment. Alas, alas! for the degeneracy of these times. Cæsar, through the medium of a special jury, refuses to go bail for the bishop's character, and leaves him to be estimated for what he is.

The contest in this case lay, in reality, between a bishop and a duke—a fortunate circumstance, we opine, for Latimer, labourer. Had it been otherwise, we fear the virtue of a special jury would hardly have been proof against the poison of the judge's charge. Our brother of the *Western Times*, in whose triumph we most heartily rejoice, has not been called to drink to the dregs the bitter potion which county gentlemen usually hand to a spirited editor like himself. We would fain have taken his acquittal as evidence of an improved feeling among that class in reference to an independent

press. The verdict was an uncommon one—patriotic in its outward aspect—very remarkable as having been given at Exeter, and against a bishop. But when we find the weight of ducal influence in the scale of justice, our wonder ceases. Not that we suspect the gentlemen of the jury of an unfair bias; quite the contrary—we believe they gave their verdict according to the evidence. But what they would have done if against a bishop there had not been the equipoise of a duke is another matter; and we must confess our experience and observation have not conducted us to a very strong belief in the independence or impartiality of the class.

What will be Henry of Exeter's next move? By what expedient will he attempt to efface those stains which a jury declare themselves unable to obliterate? Were he other than he is, we might counsel him to reflect, and out of his present disgrace extract a wholesome moral. Mr. Shore is now avenged. The Bishop has fallen into his present plight in consequence of the blind eagerness with which he hunted down that clergyman. Out of the unrelenting hate with which he pursued his victim has arisen the dispute which has terminated in Dr. Phillpotts's discomfiture. The unmerciful man finds no mercy. That popular shout which hailed the verdict of the jury, and made the welkin ring with sounds of triumph, might teach Henry of Exeter how surely oppression works out its own punishment. Injustice evermore recoils upon its perpetrator, and every violation of right carries within it the seed of its own penalty. The policy of the Bishop has been "spare not," and now that his own turn has come round, he will not be spared. Not a soul pities him, and for the remainder of his days he will have to appear before the world in dirty lawn sleeves.

It is not the least of the unhappy results of the state-church principle, that it opens the way for promotion to men of Dr. Phillpotts's stamp, and having lifted them to eminence, leaves them there in spite of all subsequent manifestations of character. Intellectual power allied with great energy, and wielded for partizan purposes, without the smallest regard to principle, may, under the present system, hustle its way up the steps of an episcopal throne, and when once seated, may set decorum, to say nothing of piety, at defiance. There is no remedy. Bishops, now-a-days, are never unfrocked—and the men whom party necessity has thrust into the sacred office, no ecclesiastical repudiation can depose. Such men as he of Exeter, vested with high spiritual functions as a reward for political apostasy, or servility, may play havoc with the Church's peace—but they cannot be removed. The crosier, given with so little discrimination, and often with such utter recklessness as to religious results, remains through life in the hands to which a cabinet minister, driven to extremities, may be pleased to transfer it—and many a long year of ecclesiastical misgovernment and disquietude is to be traced up to the party exigencies of a day or an hour. All this is just what might be fairly expected from the system. It ought not, it cannot, be otherwise. "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter? can the fig-tree bear olive berries? or a vine, figs?"

Thus, however, it is, that providential law ordains and works out the ultimate downfall of every great sham. It cannot choose but develop itself. Its incidents will spring out of its own essential character, and will, more or less, be coloured by it. Every unsound system has its Henry of Exeter—not merely as a matter of accident, but as a matter of necessity—and every Exeter finds a Shore, or a Latimer, upon whom to display his appropriate nature. Society looks on—first curiously, then with interest, afterwards with indignation, and, at last, with the calm judgment which detects mischief in its original sources. Let it not be imagined that the trial at Exeter will pass into oblivion without producing any practical consequences. All such events impart something of their tone to public feeling. The moral impression which they make remains in full force after themselves are clean forgotten. Falsehoods no sooner

come into the world than they begin to dig their own graves. They have their purpose to answer, and having answered it they die. Generally, however, warnings announce their near approach to dissolution. In the instance now before us the press has triumphed over the mitre. Ominous, that! The fate of a single bishop may, perhaps, typify the whole bench—and the day may be close at hand when it will be characteristic of lawn sleeves in general, that they will not wash.

ORDINATION.

THE representative of one of our most ancient noble families possesses the right of being covered in the presence of Royalty. Usually, the right was insisted upon on the one hand, and recognised on the other, without more than a momentary deviation from the prescriptions of etiquette. On one occasion, however, the privileged peer not merely covered his head for an instant, in the presence of George IV., but continued to wear his hat. The Sovereign accordingly stepped up to him, and suggested that, as ladies were present, courtesy to them might induce what the royal command might not prescribe—a conformity, for the remainder of the evening, to social usages.

The anecdote will help us to explain our views of ordination—a subject prominently brought under notice, by the account given in our last number, of the setting apart of Mr. Mellor to the pastoral office in connexion with the Independent church assembling in Square Chapel, Halifax. The designation was effected by the sole agency of the church itself—neighbouring ministers were not called in—the services were brief, simple, and impressive—but was such a departure from custom justifiable, or advisable?

To this question we will reply, at the request of more than one correspondent, in a very few words.

Congregationalists, we believe, will hardly dispute that the call of an individual church, and consent to that call, comprehend all that is essentially necessary to the validity of pastoral relationship. The presence of neighbouring ministers may be comely, and profitable, but can hardly be insisted upon as necessary, without admitting a modification of the doctrine of apostolical succession.

A minister, however, in these days sustains some relationship to other parties besides the church over which he presides; and their active concurrence in his initiation into his sphere of duty may be sought as a matter of wise expedience and Christian courtesy. Such an arrangement has its use, and, save for grave reasons, need not be set aside.

It is not to be denied that invariable custom has produced a very general misunderstanding as to the proper line of distinction between what is of right and what is of courtesy—what *must* be in order to the validity of a relationship, and what *may* be in order to comeliness and fraternity. A striking deviation from that custom, with a view to correct that misunderstanding, may be sometimes wise, sometimes imperative. We think it is so in the instance before us. We trust it will provoke inquiry, rebuke prejudice, and induce reflection, without exciting a particle of ill-will.

A right, however, intelligently and solemnly vindicated, does not imply the necessity of insisting upon it at all times, and under all circumstances. We have no wish to see designation services, as at present conducted by Congregationalists, set aside as useless. The main point is, to rescue them from ignorant misinterpretation. In this good work Mr. Mellor has taken a courageous step, and his brethren may greatly aid its moral effect. By recognising with frank and hearty good will his relationship to his church, they will prove that, however desirable the presence and aid of neighbouring ministers may be on such occasions, they do not insist upon them as *essential*, and that they can appreciate the courage which breaks in upon a misinterpreted custom as readily as the courtesy which observes it. Such acquaintance as we have with the West Riding ministers convinces us that their conduct in relation to this matter will evince their love of truth and their real magnanimity. Liberty cannot be dissociated from independence.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

LECTURES AT THE CITY OF LONDON INSTITUTION.

The third lecture of the above series was delivered on Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., by EDWARD MIALI, Esq., on what was meant by the "Separation of the Church from the State." A highly respectable assembly was present.

The lecturer commenced by observing that fortunately for himself, the task he had to discharge was an easy one, and happily for his audience, it would not demand much of their time. He had to explain what was meant by the separation of Church and State. In doing this, his principal aim would be perspicuity. The theme scarcely admitted of eloquence or argument, but only simple exposition. The whole subject lay in a nut-shell, and he was not ambitious of concealing his thoughts by a multitude of words. Many appeared to be ignorant of what was meant by the separation of Church and State. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when at Halifax, intimated that he believed it to be impossible for a satisfactory reply to be given. Sir Charles Wood was an avowed champion for the union of Church and State: did he know what was meant by that union? When Cabinet Ministers feigned to be at a loss to understand, humbler men might well be excused [hear]. They were asked by some, Was it ascendancy those Dissenters were seeking, or the Church's inheritance? They could not conceive.

"They could not see the Spanish fleet,
Because 'twas out of sight."

It might be necessary to answer such persons, that they had only to open their eyes, and the nightmare that so terrified them would vanish. A man once stated in court that he could give six reasons why his neighbour did not appear, and mentioned as the first, because he was dead [laughter]. In a similar way, Anti-state-churchmen might answer these alarmists by saying, these are not our designs at all [hear, hear]. It is not right to stone us because your fancy is inventive. We have no objection to your thrusting at the phantom you have raised, but we don't want to be injured by your mistake.

He would endeavour to ascertain what the separation of Church and State really was. He would endeavour to enlighten the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his compeers in ignorance, by a very few words, easy to be understood, readily remembered, and yet comprehensive: if he would inscribe upon his mind these three words, *Penalty, Preference, Pay*, they would assist his comprehension. First, the separation of the Church from the State includes the repeal of all laws which inflict penalty on account of religious profession. This portion of their claim the legislature had already conceded in principle; the spirit of the age had fairly outgrown the narrow-minded exclusiveness of the Establishment [applause]; but if any man would understand what the union of Church and State was, when unchecked by external influences, he must make himself acquainted with our statute-book prior to the repeal of the Toleration Act [hear]. Ten thousand thanks to our Puritan nonconforming forefathers, that Great Britain is not now prostrate at the feet of clerical ambition; thanks to our own Cromwell [great cheering], whose iron arm dealt so heavy a blow at this system. The Toleration Act might be regarded as the posthumous act of that great man [hear]. There were still some civil disabilities to be removed, and among these the lecturer enumerated the Jewish Disabilities, and all restrictions which the Establishment system had entailed, and the abolition of the oaths required of members of Parliament; the sweeping away of all these anomalies, leaving men entirely free to act according to the dictates of their own judgment, constituted in part what was meant by a separation of Church and State. But the liberty they claimed was both for themselves and others. Why should the right of private judgment be denied to the monarch, or our rulers?—[hear, hear]—such proceeding was downright persecution. He was surprised that Dissenters should wish the sovereign to take any oath against Catholicism: what was that protestation worth that was secured only by royalty? [hear, hear.] He admitted, however, that while the monarch was considered the head of the Church, the present system of oath-taking must continue: the spring must be pure, or the stream would be marred. As an isolated measure, we could not allow the Queen to be a Dissenter; but he would fain set her free, by relieving her of all responsibility; he would break the chain by which her official relation to it bound her conscience. He could pity the monarch, because she had less religious liberty than her subjects.

He would also sweep away all laws for blasphemy; and he conceived that the Sabbath also should be left free. As a mere civil act, the latter question admitted of discussion, whether it was not well, for the interest of society, to protect labour against capital. He was disposed to think that in this case the State might interfere; but this meant nothing more than that the day should be a public holiday: it would not secure what was termed "a better observance of the Sabbath." Law had no business to look at man as a religious being. The proper office of a magistrate was never to suppress error or to establish truth; and during the last half century we had been undoing the mistakes of those who went before, bandage after bandage had been taken away,

and none but a few Young-Englanders, who were as green as they were young, wished to retain them [hear, and cheers]. The efforts of himself, and those with whom he acted, were directed to the progress of knowledge, the glorious principles of political and religious freedom, and to the breaking of the last fetter that bound the human soul [applause]. They were but crowning the efforts of former generations; and they would at last bring the topmost stone of the temple, with shoutings of "Grace, grace, unto it!"

Secondly. By the separation of Church and State was meant the abolition of all preference conferred by law in favour of any form of religious profession. All preference supposed something granted to the few at the expense of the many. The first class of preferences enjoyed by the State-church appealed to taxation; paper, for instance, in printing the Scriptures, and building materials used for churches, were exempted from duty. Why should any one sect have this advantage at the expense of the others? Whether or not such things should be taxed at all was another question; but all should share alike. In the separation of Church and State was also involved the abolition of ecclesiastical courts [hear], so far as they had the settling of disputes on wills, granting or withholding divorces, or granting special marriage licenses. Next, that which is connected with literature and religion: our national universities were usurped by a sect. His aim was to throw wide open the doors of these magnificent institutions, to withdraw them from a sect, and give them to the nation, whose right they were. A similar system would be followed with regard to misappropriated grammar-schools [hear]. Amongst the ecclesiastical privileges, that which put our public schools into the hands of a sect was not the least important, nor the least abuse demanding reform; yet an established church rendered these reforms impracticable. The lecturer then spoke of the right of the bishops of the Established Church to sit and speak in the House of Lords, discussing their character, and the "loss" which the nation would sustain in their removal, in a vein of the keenest irony, which was received with great laughter and applause by the audience.

Lastly, by the separation of Church and State they understood the resumption, by the Legislature, for secular purposes, of all national property, now devoted to the maintenance of religion. In this measure he would have justice be done to all parties. Church-rates, Easter-offerings, vicars'-dues, and the like, should be abolished, regard being had to existing obligations. Those taxes belonged of right to those who paid them, and the only equitable mode of dealing with them was to annul them at once [cheers]. Some property the Church had a right to retain [hear]; that should be left untouched. He was no advocate for spoliation, and asked not for any clergyman or bishop to be deprived of his income. Let him enjoy it the term of his natural life. A bargain was a bargain [hear, and cheers]. All they required was that, when the present incumbent died off, no successors should be appointed; thus leaving nearly a generation for Christian willingness to occupy the ground so vacated [cheers]. Rights had grown up under the present system, which must not be disturbed. The right of presentation, except by the Crown, bishops, universities, town-councils, or other corporate bodies, would remain the same. Thus it despoiled no one; such property as it dealt with it placed on a firmer basis. What the nation gave in trust, it had a perfect right to resume [hear, hear]. There remained, now, only the Church edifices to dispose of [hear]; here also a distinction must be made between private and national property. Let the buildings belonging to the nation be made over to the inhabitants of the place in which they were situated in such way as the ratepayers should determine. He was disposed not only to do justice, but to practise generosity [cheers]. Such then were the views he held: it was only necessary for the completion of his lecture to consider in what position this would place the Church. In one short emphatic expression, she would be free [loud cheering]. She would possess the right to choose her own clergy and bishops; she would have the entire management of her own affairs, without the intermeddling of Parliament; she would be delivered from the suspicions which now with some reason rested upon her character; she would be cast back on the voluntary principle, and would be able to test its vitality; she would rise to new dignity and strength, and would probably become the strongest church in Christendom. She would absorb an immense number of those who now constituted the Dissenting body, because she would get rid of many of those anomalies which now characterised her. Such he regarded as the almost certain result of the severance of Church and State, and the country would be delivered from an incubus [cheers]. The nation would be glad of the money, but still more pleased to be delivered from ecclesiastical power and influences, now wielded against it for harm. Once destroy that, and reasonable, enlightened intelligence, with peaceful, majestic liberty, would walk through the community without let or hindrance, overcome all opposition, and put down all her foes. This was what he meant by the separation of Church and State.—The most unbounded applause greeted the lecturer as he resumed his seat.

Dr. HUTTON proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Miall for his very able and interesting lecture, which was seconded by the Rev. HENRY RICHARD, and passed unanimously.

Mr. MIALI having replied to some observations of Mr. Richard, spoke at some length on the present political state of the country. After he had concluded his remarks, which were received with great applause, a vote of thanks was passed to the chair, and the large meeting separated at nine o'clock.

BACUP.

A public meeting of the Association was held in the Mechanics' Institution, Bacup, on Thursday evening last. On the motion of the Rev. T. Dawson, seconded by the Rev. J. Smith, Wm. Hudson, Esq., was called to the chair, who expressed the pleasure he felt in seeing such a large number of persons gathered together to hear discussed a subject that was ere long destined to become the question of the day, and concluded by calling upon the Rev. Thos. Newton, Wesleyan Association minister.

Mr. NEWTON said, that within the last few days he had oftener than once been met with the question, What business have ministers of the gospel to meddle with politics? "If, with reference to the subject that has to-night brought us together, we have anything to do with politics, it is because our legislators have plunged us into that connexion, and what we want, as an association, is to sever that tie which unites religion and politics—to draw religion from the State, and leave Christianity to do its own important work. The word politics he understood to mean simply human government, and their great object is or ought to be the guardianship of our property—the protection of our homes and persons. When they have done that well, I would say, Now, gentlemen, let well alone.

Rev. R. MORRIS, of Manchester, commenced by explaining the principle on which the society was founded, and defined it as simply seeking the liberty of every man to form his own religious belief, and if he wished to diffuse it, to pay the expense of such diffusion without compulsory aid. This was the key-stone of the arch which sustained the association—the foundation on which the whole superstructure was reared. He referred to the attempt of the Establishment to produce uniformity—showed from the beautiful diversity of the natural world that such uniformity was unphilosophical. After illustrating this at some length, he met the objection, that because men in general dislike religion, therefore it needed governmental patronage to give it success. Such means, he contended, were artificial and ineffectual.

J. KINGSLEY, Esq., B.A., on rising, said, he could see no evil that was likely to result to any Christian man by allowing politics to have some portion of his attention. Politics, rightly understood, was a noble science. Its object was to ascertain what social institutions were best fitted to secure the highest social good. True, as had already been observed, such was not the end which politicians usually kept in view; they sought personal aggrandisement, and were little scrupulous as to the means employed to secure it. Christian men should not be deterred from giving whatever affects the interests of the country or the welfare of their fellow-men a full share of their calm attention by the fear of having the name political applied to them. Be theirs the honour of redeeming that name from the disgrace which the sinister practices of dishonest statesmen and ambitious ecclesiastics have attached to it. Let a generous sympathy with the oppressed, and a generous endeavour for their emancipation, regulate their procedure, then may you be deaf to the cuckoo-cry of "political Dissenters." He then dwelt on the origin of tithes, church-fees, and church-revenues, and closed an eloquent address by remarking, that all classes of the community were deeply interested in the satisfactory settlement of this momentous question. He claimed for the Association the hearty and continued support of the numerous assembly before him. Mr. Kingsley sat down amidst loud and repeated cheers.

A number of persons enrolled themselves members, and the meeting broke up soon after 10 o'clock.

LECTURE AND MEETING AT BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE.

—On Tuesday evening, March 28th, the Rev. Rhys Stephen, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in Sion Chapel, Burnley, on the "Evils of a State Church," to a densely crowded and enthusiastic audience, who listened with the greatest attention to the statements which were made, and which were intended (as the lecturer announced) as a preparation for the public meeting to be held on Friday. The audience separated highly pleased with the lucid and interesting lecture. On Friday evening the public meeting was held in the British School-room, adjoining Bethesda Chapel. The chair was announced to be taken at 7 o'clock, but considerably before that time the room was densely crowded with not less than a thousand people on a moderate computation, while attempts were continually made on the part of persons outside to penetrate the mass, so as to obtain at least standing-room where there might be a chance of hearing. However, notwithstanding the closest packing of which the room was capable, it was computed that at least as many went away disappointed as succeeded in getting in. The windows were thrown open, and every available standing-place, even outside the windows, was fully occupied, showing an enthusiasm such as is seldom witnessed in public meetings. The consequence of this crowding was some little interruption during the early stage of the proceedings. The Rev. Mr. Morris, of Manchester, moved the first resolution condemnatory of the State interfering with religion to the detriment of liberty of conscience, and as prejudicial to the cause of truth. He attempted to address the immense assemblage, but owing to the cause referred to, failed to obtain a hearing; and J. Kingsley, Esq., rose and took his place. He, by a well-timed remark or two, succeeded in quieting the people, and proceeded to move the resolution instead of Mr. Morris, and for upwards of an hour and a half kept up the attention of the audience, while he went fully into the question of Church and State connexion, showing to a demonstration the unhallowed connexion which exists between the two, the reasons why this union is so rigidly maintained, and concluded amidst the acclamations of the as-

sembled multitude. Mr. Morris then again rose and seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously. The second resolution, recognising the Anti-state-church Association as being in its principles and modes of operation well calculated to effect a severance of the unholy alliance referred to previously, was briefly moved by the Rev. R. Abram, of Marsden, and seconded by the Rev. Rhys Stephen, of Manchester, who was well received, and the resolution was likewise carried without a dissentient. Thanks to the deputation was moved by W. Acroyd, Esq., an influential gentleman of the neighbourhood, who made some well-timed remarks on the necessity of acting upon principle in our opposition to Church impost, and completely gained the sympathies of his audience. The resolution was seconded by Rev. J. Gilchrist, Wesleyan Association minister; and having been put and carried, Mr. Kingsley responded to it. Afterwards Mr. Hughes proposed, and Thomas Willis, Esq., surgeon, seconded a vote of thanks to Lord Massey, Esq., for his efficient conduct in the chair; and at about half-past ten, the meeting separated, with three hearty cheers for "Kingsley."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BILLERICAY.—The Rev. B. H. Kluht, late of Twickenham, have received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Independent Church, Billericay, Essex, so long the scene of the successful labours of the venerable Thornton. Mr. Kluht has already entered on his new sphere. Prior to his leaving Twickenham, a valuable publication was given to him, in the name of the teachers of the Sabbath-school.

PUDSEY.—Mr. T. Jowett, senior student of Aire-dale College, has accepted a cordial invitation to become the pastor of the Church and congregation of the Independent Chapel at Pudsey, in Yorkshire, and purposes to enter upon his labours in July. The chapel is a commodious building, with which two Sabbath-schools are connected, and is surrounded by a population of 13,000 souls.

FALMOUTH, BAPTIST.—The Rev. — Jackson, late of Broadmead College, Bristol, has accepted an unanimous invitation from the Baptist Church at Falmouth, to become their pastor, and will, (D. V.), enter upon his stated labours on the second Sabbath in this month (April).

NORMAL COLLEGE FOR WALES.—An important public meeting was held at the Town-hall, Swansea, on Wednesday last, for the promotion of the interests of this college, John Richardson, Esq., in the chair. The Chairman having stated the general objects of the meeting, the Rev. David Rees, of Llanelli, one of the Secretaries of the General Committee, then read a succinct and most interesting history of the origin and progress of the Brecon Normal School, prepared by him at the request of the committee. The school originated in a conference on the educational state of Wales, called at Llandovery, in April 1845, when a committee was appointed, with full powers to draw out a scheme for a Welsh Normal School, which was subsequently located at Brecon, and the school opened with the commencement of the year 1846. The fundamental principles of the school the speaker stated to be the following:—

That the master was to be a professing Christian; that the candidates were to be members of a Christian Church; that the school should be Catholic and unsectarian, yet of a religious character, and exclusively voluntary; those fundamental rules cannot be violated; no bye-laws are to be made by any committee contrary to these.

As the school was but an experiment, the premises at Brecon had been taken only for three years. At the third annual meeting of the school conference it was decided that at the expiration of that time it should be removed to Swansea. Swansea, said the speaker, has had it; time will show whether Swansea deserved the honour. Mr. Buckland followed, and read several statements to the meeting respecting the mode in which matters were conducted at the College in Brecon, and the nature of the educational system adopted there, stating that, during the two years which the Brecon College existed, it had in 1846 supplied 23 masters to schools, now having under their charge about 2,760 pupils; and in 1847, 25 additional masters, having 3,000 pupils under their care. He then stated that it was assumed, by a very rough estimate, from £5,000 to £6,000 would be requisite for the purchase of the land (above six acres), the erection of a suitable building, its furniture, and scientific apparatus, plans, books, &c., for 100 male students. From £1,500 to £2,000, in addition, if the advantages of the college were to be extended to the training of schoolmistresses also. And thus, from the annual expenses of the establishment at Brecon, it was assumed the yearly expenditure for 100 students would be £2,200, and the fees paid by them for their board, £1,000, leaving £1,200 per annum to be provided by voluntary contributions. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. Wm. Jones, of Swansea, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Cwmavon. Mr. Jones, of Cardiff, addressed the meeting at some length, ably and eloquently proving the efficiency of the voluntary principle in Wales. Resolutions were also passed, sanctioning the removal of the College to Swansea, thanking those gentlemen who had supported the institution by their liberal contributions, and condemnatory of Government interference. Some subscriptions having been announced, the meeting separated.—Public meetings, for the promotion of the same object, were held at Ebenezer chapel, Swansea, on Thursday, and at Sketty, on Tuesday evening, which were very numerous attended.—*Abridged from the Cambrian.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR CIRCULATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As one interested in the extended circulation and influence of the *Nonconformist*, it is with pleasure that I observe the notice of a public *soirée* to be held in Glasgow, for the purpose of giving wider scope to the principles so boldly and eloquently enunciated week by week in your journal. The idea is a good one, and I trust you will allow me thus to suggest to the Committee the propriety of adopting a similar course. The meeting would infuse much good and sterling spirit to those who would attend it; and "the cup that cheers but not inebriates" would bring together many of kindred spirit, but who have no personal knowledge of each other. Besides, the powerful agency of women in a good cause must not be overlooked; and such an occasion would present to our wives and daughters an opportunity rarely possessed of hearing calmly and forcibly discussed those great principles which are advocated in the *Nonconformist*.

I am, yours, very respectfully,
E. J.

Upper Grange-road, March 22, 1848.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION FROM GOVERNMENT CONNEXION IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR,—I see you have formed one of the deputation to Paris from the Peace Society. It has occurred to me to suggest to you, and that respectable deputation, and to all the enlightened friends of the liberation of Christianity from the trammels of the State, to use the present opportunity of stimulating the Provisional Government of France to relieve their financial difficulties by separating the concerns of the different denominations of religion from the State. It is said that when Henry the Eighth was priding himself on his new title of "Defender of the Faith," his jester, wiser than his master, said, "I say, Harry, let the Faith defend itself!" Oh, that the enlightened Government of France could see the wisdom of letting the Christian faith in every form defend and support itself.

Has this idea occurred to the active minds of the Committee of the *Anti-church-and-state Society*? But, "a glance is enough for the intelligent," as saith the Syrian proverb. I trust this will be done either by letter, memorial, or deputation. The importance of such a step to the nations of Europe is self-evident. May France set an example to Christendom in this crisis of her affairs, &c.

Yours truly,

A CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

Staffordshire, March 20, 1848.

THE HOUSE OF SHAMS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—We are habitually calling a certain assembly meeting at Westminster, "the House of Commons." I wish to ask, is there any good reason for continuing this misnomer? We know it is not the house of the Commons, either of England or Ireland.

Admiring your general habit of calling things by their right names, I would urge upon you the adoption of some designation more in accordance with the real nature of that body. If nothing better occurs to you, suppose we call it (using a term you have well applied in other cases) the House of "Shams;" or, more vulgarly, the House of Gammon.

By some such change of phraseology, a little "blow," at all events, I think, and some "discouragement" might be given to what has long been a mischievous "delusion" and fatal "snare" to the people of this country.

I am, yours sincerely,

C. HOOK.

St. John-street, March 31st, 1848.

A CAUTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me to caution ministers against answering advertisements which have the semblance of coming from persons, who are anxious to provide destitute Congregational churches with "suitable pastors;" and for this obvious reason: in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, it is labour and expense uselessly employed; for no reply is given to the applicants.

ONESIMUS.

GRADUATED TAXATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am surprised to find you advocating the doctrine that we should be taxed according to our ability to pay. It may suit our aristocratic governors to get as much out of us as they are able; but in these days of free-trade, I should be glad to know why we may not try to obtain good government at the smallest possible cost. What is my just quota? that let me pay, and no more. What is it to you what I can afford? If you come to my shop, I tell you the price of my goods: I don't want to know your income; and no man, and no government, has a right to ask mine. Your obedient servant,

Islington, March 30, 1848.

PLAIN-SENSE.

[The proportion of taxation which should fall upon a man, we contended, should be in accordance with his means. The sum total of taxation must, of course, be measured by the actual necessities of civil government. "Plain-sense" first mistakes our meaning, then gets irritated, and finally asks angry questions which do not touch the point.—*Ed. Noncon.*]

CHURCH PROPERTY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I feel confident that in troubling you upon a point of high importance connected with the question of State-churchism in England, I need make no apology, (unless, indeed, it be on the score of my own ignorance)—knowing how deep an interest you take in the enlightenment of the popular mind on all points connected with that subject. I was not a little surprised, on reading an extract from Dr. Hook's letter to the Bishop of St. David's, on education, at some statements made by the rev. doctor in reference to the connexion which exists between the Church and State; and also to the right of the Church to the privileges and revenue, in the exercise and receipt of which we, as Voluntaryists, feel ourselves so much aggrieved. After disclaiming all sympathy with the Establishmentarian party, he says, "In what way

the Church of England is established, even in this portion of the British empire, it is difficult to say. Our ancestors endowed the Church, not by legislative enactment, but by the piety of individuals: even royal benefactors acted in their individual, not their corporate, capacity, and their grants have been protected, like property devised to other corporations, by the Legislature." And again—"It is pure fiction to assert that the State, by any Act of Parliament, has established the Church of England, or any other form of Christianity, to which it is exclusively bound to render pecuniary aid, or to afford any other support than such as every class of her Majesty's subjects have a right to demand. This is proved by the impossibility of producing any Act of Parliament by which this Establishment is ordained. The Church has inherited property, together with certain rights, and it has a claim upon protection precisely similar to the claim for protection which may be urged by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London, who are also invested with certain rights and property handed down to them from their predecessors."

I believe you would confer a great favour upon many of your readers if you would kindly recommend to them a source whence they may derive information as to the legal connexion (if any) that unites this ill-assorted pair; and also as to the title of the Church to receive her present revenue. Or, which would be still more desirable, if you could oblige them with an article on these points, in your clear, forcible, and common-sense style.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Alnwick, March 31, 1848.

THOS. THOMPSON.

[Our correspondent will find the information he requires in the Appendix to the "Nonconformist's Sketch-book," originally published as articles in this journal. We may state, however, that we have projected a series of articles on Church Property, and merely wait some quieter times to put our intention into effect.—*Ed. Noncon.*]

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Some of your readers may be able to answer the following question.

Whom does the present House of Commons represent?

Not the masses of the people. Every proposition for their peculiar relief or benefit is invariably and unhesitatingly rejected.

Not the middle classes. The debates and divisions on the income-tax remove this from doubt.

But whom, then, does the present House of Commons represent?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

March, 1848.

ONE OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

LEICESTER.—On Monday evening, the 27th ult., Mr. Passmore Edwards, of London, delivered a lecture in the Amphitheatre, Leicester, to an exceedingly large assembly, on the "Causes, Characteristics, and Consequences, of the French Revolution." On the following evening the same gentleman lectured, in the same place, on "the Necessity of Political and Social Changes in England, and how to realize them;" and on the Wednesday evening following he delivered another lecture, on "the Beauty and Blessings of Peace and Universal Brotherhood." Though there was a charge of admittance to pay the requisite expenses, all the meetings were exceedingly well attended. The principal element of Mr. Edwards's lectures was the beauty and power of moral force. From what he could find, he saw the people were determined to agitate for their political freedom; and he was sorry to see that several of the speeches delivered in many places savoured of the physical-force spirit. He said there was not one thing which physical force could bring about which could not be obtained far more effectually and satisfactorily by moral power. If the people were wise, they would not even allude to resorting to physical force as a means to obtain their just rights. If they did, they would defeat their own purposes, and roll back the glorious tide of democracy which was rising in this country. Mr. William Ainger, of London, accompanied the lecturer, and occupied the chair on each occasion.—*From a Correspondent.*

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The first anniversary of the Asylum for Idiots was celebrated by a dinner held at the London Tavern, on Thursday. The guests assembled exceeded a hundred in number. The chair was taken, in the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, by Lord Grosvenor, who said that his own feelings towards the society had induced him to attend the celebration of its anniversary, although his services had been pre-engaged for the same evening on behalf of another charity, viz. for the benefit at her Majesty's theatre for the distressed British artisans, refugees from France. But he would not be thought disposed to participate in the pleasures of the opera, when his aid was required in a severer form of duty. After a few general observations, the noble chairman proposed the leading toast—"The Asylum for Idiots; may it live and prosper."—[Drank with the usual honours.] Sir George Carroll gave the health of the chairman, which was received in a most complimentary manner. George Thompson, Esq., M.P., then addressed the meeting in eloquent terms, concluding by proposing the health of Mr. Sheriff Hill, an able supporter of the Institution. The honorary secretary, Dr. Reid, read the list of subscriptions collected in the room, which, in amount, exceeded £450, and included handsome contributions from the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Robert Grosvenor, C. Lushington, Esq., M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Baring Wall, and other members of the committee. The next toast was, "The Health of the Medical Officers of the Asylum for Idiots." Dr. Reid stated that the society was about to open the asylum in a commodious edifice at Highbury, covering sixteen acres of land. A new song written for the occasion, called "The Idiot Born," was sung by Mr. Jolly, and loudly applauded. The candidates for admission to the asylum are already numerous.

"NONCONFORMIST" SOIREE AT GLASGOW.

On Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., a public *soirée*, attended by the friends of civil and religious liberty, who consider themselves deeply indebted to the *Nonconformist* for its advocacy of their principles, was held in the Merchants' Hall, Hutcheson-street, Glasgow. The meeting was large and highly respectable, and the plaudits with which the sentiments of the different speakers were received indicated how strong a hold the principles of civil and ecclesiastical freedom have taken upon the mind of the middle classes of this city. W. P. Paton, Esq., occupied the chair, supported right and left by the Rev. Dr. King, Rev. Mr. Russell, Rev. Mr. Ingram, Mr. Andrew Paton, Mr. Caird, Mr. Roy, Mr. Govan, &c. After a blessing had been asked upon the proceedings, the company were furnished with an excellent service of tea, at the close of which,

The CHAIRMAN rose, and, after reading apologies for absence on the part of the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane and Rev. Dr. Robson, for their unavoidable absence, said:—

It had been remarked by a celebrated author, a member of the Church of England, more distinguished for his wit than for his piety, that one man may travel from Dan to Beersheba and declare that it is all barren, whilst another man, of more observation and intelligence, will find many objects of interest, and food for pleasant and holy reflection. It might be said by some that to meet on the subject of the *Nonconformist* must be a dull and barren affair, but he hoped that, from the programme which had been handed to him that evening, that the gentlemen who had kindly undertaken the business of getting up this meeting would furnish them with such an entertainment as would enable them all to go away perfectly satisfied that their meeting had not been for nought, and in vain. They were all aware that the meeting was to increase the influence, promote the interest, and extend the circulation of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, and on this point he might explain that the paper had now been in existence upwards of seven years. He had himself been a regular reader for from two to three years [applause]. The paper was first brought under his particular notice, and recommended to his attention, by a friend now on the platform, and ever since that time he had read it with increasing interest, and he hoped with considerable benefit [applause]. When this meeting was proposed to him, and he was asked to take the chair, he could not hesitate being perfectly satisfied that the *Nonconformist* was a paper so ably, zealously, faithfully, and fearlessly conducted, that it was the duty of every man who wished well to the principles which it advocates to support and extend its circulation [applause]. He believed that those now present were aware that the great object which the *Nonconformist* had in view was the spread of religious liberty, while at the same time it did not neglect other important objects involved in political progress and the civil liberties of mankind. That they were not singular in holding such a meeting as this, perhaps they would allow him to read an account of certain proceedings which had taken place in England recently for an object nearly, if not entirely, similar to that which had brought them together that night. These proceedings he found a short time ago as an advertisement in the *Nonconformist*, but since he came here he was furnished with a printed copy in the form of a circular, which, with their permission, he would read.

The Chairman here read the "Appeal from the Committee for extending the Circulation of the *Nonconformist*," which was received with much applause. He concluded by calling upon the Rev. Mr. Russell, the first speaker, to address them.

The Rev. Mr. RUSSELL, who, on rising, was received with cheering, said:—

He had not attended a meeting in Glasgow for a considerable time with a greater degree of pleasure than the present. He was fully satisfied that the object for which they had assembled was one of no ordinary importance, and required no ordinary thoughtfulness. They had heard that the *Nonconformist* had now existed for about seven years; the conductor, Mr. Miall, was a Congregational minister in Leicester, who gave up his pulpit labours to undertake those of an editor. In furtherance of the view of establishing such an organ of enlightened public opinion, Mr. Miall spent about six weeks amongst those whom he thought likely to forward his intentions; and some idea might be formed of the difficulties he had to contend with at the commencement, when even that enlightened philanthropist, Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham [applause], gave him no hope [loud cheers]. For his own part, he (Mr. Russell) could assure this meeting that every week he looked forward to the time when the *Nonconformist* reached his own house with delight, and he sat down to read its articles with a feeling of the utmost satisfaction, because in them he found an exposition of principles that were fitted to do a man's heart good. Here Mr. Russell pronounced a glowing panegyric upon Mr. Miall—in respect of his earnestness in the work, his clear scriptural views of divine truth, his ability as a writer upon the ethics of Christianity, or the ethics of politics, his racy descriptions of diplomatic arrangements, his articles against war, his denunciations of oppression, and his zealous exertions to promote national, as well as individual, brotherhood. Mr. Russell concluded by expressing the hope that the meeting would use their best exertions in order to get the *Nonconformist* into a wider circulation.

Mr. M'GAVIN next rose and said:—

He entirely acquiesced in the Appeal which had been read to the meeting, and also in the remarks of the rev. gentleman who had preceded him. The rev. gentlemen on the platform he believed would treat principally upon the religious part of the subject, and therefore that point being in good and safe hands, he begged to offer a word or two on the civil liberties and civil privileges of the people. There were many associations connected with the word "liberty," and it found a response in every bosom, even in that of the tyrannical; for however much a tyrant a man might be himself, or however much he wished to trample upon the rights of others, still he always desired freedom for himself [hear, hear]. What ear so deaf that had not heard the sound of liberty—what heart so cold that had not been illumed

by its rays? The love of liberty was implanted in the human breast for the best and wisest of purposes. Some men might deny this; and in the case of the West India planters they found them always holding up the doctrine their slaves were quite contented and did not wish to change their condition. But did the glorious shout, which arose from 800,000 emancipated slaves confirm that view? ["No, no," and cheers.] In like manner the planters in the Southern States of America asserted that their slaves were quite happy and contented with their chains; but when did they ever hear an echo to such doctrine from the slaves themselves? No, the black man as well as the white man knew what was for his benefit; and those elegant advertisements which every other day appeared in the American newspapers of slaves for sale too truly indicated how the slave was watched, and fed, and cared for. And was it to be supposed that man could be caged, and curbed, and confined, and yet be happy? It never could be. They were met there that night for a special purpose, viz. to add their testimony in favour of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, and of the views of which it was the advocate; and he trusted that their present meeting would result in no uncertain sound [cheers]. There was a subject which had been advocated in that journal of great importance, and one which, whatever men might say, he believed would soon become one of leading political interest in this country—he meant the extension of the suffrage [cheers]. On that topic he would say, for his own part, that he thought representation should be co-extensive with taxation [cheers]. This was a very simple proposition, and they would find very few who would dissent from it in the abstract, yet many who, while admitting its right in the abstract, thought it would be wrong in practice. Here Mr. M'Gavin proceeded to show that the application of the principle, so far as the election of members to the Commons' House of Parliament was concerned, was not only practical, but safe and expedient. He then took up and answered a number of the popular objections usually urged against the extension of the suffrage, and concluded a very well-reasoned address amidst loud cheers.

The Rev. Dr. KING being next called upon, rose amid loud cheering. He said,

He had just come from attending and addressing another meeting, so that they would not expect from him anything like a prepared speech. The meeting was that of a charity school—a Sunday-school *soirée*—and that association naturally led him to education, the subject on which he was now to speak. It was a question greatly agitated in these times, Whether the State, in any way or in any measure, can legally meddle with education at all? Opposition to all State-paid instruction was of modern origin, and already this ground was occupied, not only by extreme men, but by men of the highest excellence, respectability, and candour. For his own part, he could not go all the length with the *Nonconformist* newspaper on this subject, for he really thought that a government might teach its subjects to read its laws, without committing the people to any religious principles. He had often thought that the *Nonconformist* urged the question too far. Every candid reader, however, would readily admit that it was ably conducted, and brought to the subjects of which it treats an amount of thought and knowledge which men of all parties would do well to read with earnest consideration [applause]. There were certainly great abuses in all existing systems of national education; and the point he would now bring before them and press on their consideration was this, that the friends of liberty should not allow any differences of opinion on the general principle to prevent them from associating their energies in order to attack and to suppress great crying practical evils [cheers]. He would take an example or two of the effect of the present system. He would refer them in the first instance to Ireland. Three colleges were resolved on for that country—one in Belfast, one in Cork, and one in Galway. About three years ago, three presidents were appointed for these colleges and three vice-presidents. The selection of the men did not at all command public approval. Some of them were good enough, but the appointment of others, and especially the appointment of two of the presidents, elicited from a large portion of the press an indignant shout of astonishment and scorn, as it was their conviction that the interests of a low expediency had overborne those of literature and science. Each of these presidents was paid £800 per annum, and the vice-presidents £500 each—making in all £3,900 annually. At the same time they had a free house each, which, estimated at £100 of yearly rent, gave £600. Here then they had a sum of £4,500 annually for these presidents and vice-presidents, apart altogether from the professors. In all, then, they had received during three years £13,500; and what had they done for it? The colleges were not erected yet, the students were not yet assembled—no instructions had been given. What then had these men done? The vice-presidents had been helping the presidents, and no doubt the presidents in courtesy had been helping the vice-presidents—and with all this labour had been associated the drudgery of drawing their salaries [laughter]. He would mention another case in Ireland. The Irish Presbyterian Church has about, he believed, under, 500 ministers. He entertained a very sincere respect for many of them, and thought of many of them so highly that he cordially wished them out of the same, because it seemed to him to cripple, dishonour, and impede them, for he maintained that such men, if freed from these obstructions, could more efficiently serve the cause of our common Christianity. As a church, he wished it every success; but no personal or ecclesiastical friendship should prevent them deprecating public abuses. Till lately that church had four professors for 500 ministers, and each professor received £150 per annum, independent of the fees from the students. One would think this pretty good. Of late, however, the number of professors had been increased from four to eight, and each of these receive £250 per annum, independent of the fees; so that in place of £600, the country, for that institution, would henceforth pay £2,000. The average duration of a minister's life might be about 30 years—and if it were so, it would take from 16 to 18 licentiates to supply the blanks in this church annually,—but suppose the number to be 25 probationers, here were eight professors to attend to them. Why he really thought they might be in danger of being killed with kindness [laughter]. They had heard of babes being caressed to death; and if the students on that side of the water were not subjected to martyrdom, it would not be for want of ecclesiastical nurses [renewed laughter]. It was in this way then that the people were taxed, that they were to

have an income-tax kept on them, and if possible augmented; and in this case, he hesitated not to say, in order to perpetuate reckless and shameless expenditure [loud cheers]. Why did the Government sanction such money being paid to the Presbyterian body? Was it because the Government loved Presbytery? No such thing; such an idea was inconceivable. Our legislators were Episcopalians, and were eager for the English Church's prosperity, and that was the reason why they bestowed this boon. It was in order to get prelatical establishments set up throughout the country, and to make them subservient, if they should endow Popery itself [hear, hear]. Then, again, if they looked to Scotland, what was the state of education? Why, their colleges had still tests by which every man filling a chair, no matter for what branch of learning, must solemnly pledge himself to the confession of faith, conform to its worship, and subscribe to its discipline. What end could this serve? They were told it served the purpose of religious instruction; and perhaps parents at a distance might send their sons to our college in the belief that they were to receive most godly instruction. They would receive superior instruction no doubt; but if out of theological class-room, he had yet to learn where or by whom that religious instruction was conveyed. These tests did not keep out men of loose principles. It was very well known that David Hume, the atheist, had no difficulty on this matter, as, according to the well-known adage, the confession he was willing to subscribe contained all his belief and a great deal more [laughter]. What object then could these tests serve but to exclude all men, however learned, however benevolent, however pious, who could not bend their necks under the yoke of an established church? Dissenters had shown, by various measures, that they were quite able, if they were disposed, to instruct their own students; and if they still suffered them to attend these colleges it was not because they thought these tests endurable, but it was under the conviction that they cannot be upheld, but must speedily be abolished [cheers]. The state of the parochial schools was even more indefensible. In them not only must all the teachers belong to the Established Church; but every teacher was under the most horrid slavery to the minister and Presbytery of the bounds. Here then it was absolutely necessary that there should be great improvement, and in this matter he took great consolation from the fact, that people now say that that state of things cannot last [cheers]. There was that expectation of change, and that desire for change, which made change inevitable; and he hoped that this change would go on until replaced by an unchanging efficiency, and they had a national establishment in the best of all senses pervading the nation, and sending light and liberty and comfort to all its dwellings [cheers]. How came it, he would ask, that this state of things continued? How had it been upheld hitherto? It had no sympathies beyond the Establishment, which comprises only about one-third of the population. But he might ask, Was it really supported by all in the Established Church itself? It was not. They would meet with many men in the Establishment who condemned it in terms as strong as he made use of. Then why did these tests last for a day? Just because the elements of opposition were scattered, and Dissenters were too much engaged injuring and contending with each other, and slow to advance the cause of their common humanity. He trusted, however, that this state of quiescence would not long continue, but that all who agreed on the subject would see in what they agreed and in what they differed, and on a common platform come forward and demand the redress of this common grievance [cheers]. He did think that this new scheme of education was to be ranked with abuse; that although it had the elements on which a good system might be formed, it was vicious in its tendency and operation. He might mention many grounds for this opinion, but he did not wish to take up too much of the time of the meeting. It was clear to him, however, that it was not national education, it was denominational—it was party education. It went upon the principle of aiding each sect in order to keep up its own school. The Government found that sectarianism had been inculcated at too late a period; that we had only been churchied into our prejudices, and ought to have been schooled into them. If this scheme was right, the high schools were all wrong; if this scheme was right, their colleges were all wrong; and a trumpet should be sounded in all those seminaries, proclaiming, "To your tents, O Israel!" Henceforth they were to have no more community of instruction; and that education, which was thought to liberalize and expand the mind, must be henceforth considered the ground-work and the medium of exclusion, illiberality, and intolerance. He did hope, however, that this system would still be watched by the public in these most objectionable elements; he hoped it would be opposed by the public, and that the Government would find in the end, not an alteration, but a great and good measure; or if not, at all events, spare us a grievous wrong under the name of imparting a precious blessing [cheers]. He would say, let parents more energetically instruct their offspring, and there was no school comparable to the domestic hearth; let the older instruct the younger; let the Church of Christ expand its energies, so that we may go on adding to our knowledge, and to that faith which maketh wise unto salvation. He wanted them never to relax their exertions until education extends from shore to shore, and every cottage and hamlet, and every hovel in the land is illumined with the light of knowledge and of truth, and all those blessings which the God of truth communicates to its recipients [loud cheering, during which the Rev. Doctor resumed his seat].

A. KELLEY, Esq., jeweller, speaking to the moral and religious worth of the *Nonconformist*, deprecated the idea that it affected to be the expounder of systematic theology:—

Some papers were so purely philosophical that it was doubtful if their conductors believed in the immortality of the soul; others, professedly religious, are so sectarian that, at their utmost stretch of liberality, they could not reach beyond the particular community who owned them, while that community is in the greatest danger of being flattered into extreme complacency towards its faults, and a wonderful self-satisfaction with its virtues. But he felt a peculiar pleasure in the fact, that the newspaper whose influence they had met to extend, stood in bold and honourable contrast to these journals. No one need feel ashamed to own himself its supporter. He delighted to do homage to that talent, sagacity, and immovable integrity of purpose, which had rendered the name of "Nonconformist" a pleasing and respectable association, as well as a hallowed remembrance; and he

felt strongly assured, that the masses, indoctrinated with the principles and endued with the spirit which animates the champion of civil and religious liberty, would move forward in the direction of perfect emancipation from political and religious thralldom with a calmness, dignity, and inflexibility, before which the monster iniquity—the State-bound Church—would speedily be overthrown [hear, hear]. Possibly, as so much was being said in commendation of the *Nonconformist*, some might suppose that there was an attempt being made to push it forward as an authority that might be blindly followed; but he would, with the permission of the meeting, state his firm belief, that nothing could be more opposed to the genius of its gifted editor, nor could such be the result of his inculcations. His great aim has been to show the utter badness of all usurpations; to aid and encourage his fellow-men in their endeavours to throw off every yoke imposed by tyranny and corruption; and to follow after truth and righteousness with a devotion which would be uninfluenced either by the smiles or frowns of the abettors of corruption.

The Rev. Mr. INGRAM next rose, and bore his testimony to all that had been said in regard to the *Nonconformist* by the previous speakers. He then referred to the great good it had been the means of effecting in England; and after delivering a neat and pointed address on the spread of religious and political liberty, sat down amid loud cheering.

Mr. ROY, being next called upon, said:—

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, apologies are in general paid little attention to; and perhaps for good reason, inasmuch as those making them are oftentimes not in earnest, and would feel humbled were they taken at their word. Notwithstanding, however, that I do not intend troubling you with a long apology, I cannot refrain from expressing how conscious I am of my inability to occupy, even for a very short time, the attention of this meeting. I am here, however, to express my attachment to those principles to help to propagate and spread which we are assembled this evening. It would, perhaps, be trifling with your time to expatiate on the power and influence of the press. Its power in this country is so firmly established that he who despises it, or holds it in light esteem, gives evidence that he is ignorant of one of the principles, if not the chief moving power, now at work in moulding and changing men's opinions and sentiments on all subjects—religious, moral, and political; in pulling down that which is old and useless, and in building up that which is new, and more in consonance with the wishes, and better adapted to the wants, of the times in which we live. Like almost every other invention, the benefits of the printing-press were, for a time, enjoyed only by the few, the favoured few, who could afford to pay the high price at which knowledge could be sold. In process of time, however, it was discovered that, if knowledge was good for the few, it could do the many no harm; and there arose those who had faith enough in mankind, and faith enough in truth, to cause them to wish the general diffusion of the benefits of the printing-press among the general body of the people, believing that, although the same means might be employed for the diffusion of error and the propagation of false and pernicious sentiments, yet that, so surely as God was truth, so surely would truth ultimately prevail; and as the result of this faith, all ranks and conditions of men can, at their own firesides, hold communion with the prophets, the poets, and orators of antiquity, who lived many thousands of years ago. All who earn a penny a day above what is necessary for the sustenance of life can, if they have the desire, hold communion with the great and good of the ages long since passed away. But to come to the more immediate subject of our meeting—viz. the newspaper press—who is there among us that can doubt its power, or be ignorant of the immense influence it exercises in this country on the opinions of every man and woman in the kingdom? This mode of advocating principles, of propounding opinions, and of circulating knowledge, has become so general, that, if you wish to ascertain the views of the people on any great question involving the interest, the weal, or woe of mankind, the most likely way to arrive at a correct knowledge is to read and compare the newspapers of the day. Quills and steel pens are now far more formidable opponents to unjust or tyrannical, or, what is equally to be deplored, inefficient, governments, than swords or bayonets. Resistance to bad laws by the latter of these means may be put down by a stronger and better disciplined force of the same kind; but what minister or government in this country can now withstand or resist the voice of the people on any important question, when they, speaking through the millions of our newspaper paragraphs, declare that the time for repealing such a law has come, or for enacting another has arrived? [cheers.] Now, my friends, this great power, like many other powers that have been, and that still be, has not been, nor is it, always exercised in behalf of truth, or in defence of right against might; nay, with a number of the conductors of the newspapers popularity and expediency is more studied and aimed at than principle or justice. It is to testify our appreciation of one among many noble exceptions to this trimming expediency policy that we are assembled here to-night. The services of Mr. Miall in the cause of civil and religious liberty have been such as entitle him to the unqualified approbation of all who are attached to, or take any interest in, these principles. So far as my knowledge enables me to judge, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Miall has done more during the last seven years to recommend the principles of Nonconformists to the respect and approval of his fellow-countrymen than any other man in England. He has, with all the courage of a hero, and all the devotion of a martyr, and an ability equalled only by his honesty and consistency, proclaimed and enforced the rights of man; forcing from even those who could not say amen to all his principles and opinions the admission, "Well, he is at least consistent and able, and deserves our respect" [cheers].

Mr. Roy here proceeded to illustrate the views entertained by Mr. Miall in reference to the rights of the people. Speaking of the position occupied by those who refuse the people their rights on the ground of their inability to make a proper use of them, he said:—

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that they might make an improper use of their rights, are you taking the most likely means to convince the people how much you are interested in their welfare, how anxious you are for their welfare, by exercising what

amount of influence you possess in preventing them from acquiring a voice in the making of those laws which they equally with you who are consulted are bound to obey? In the case which I have supposed, I have admitted the possibility of the people making an improper use of their rights, if they had them, which I by no means think likely. The great bulk of the industrious people of these realms I believe as capable of forming a correct opinion of what is for the good of their country, of distinguishing between right and wrong, as many of those who already possess the franchise. I can find you as great rogues among the ten-pounders as you can among those who are reckoned in the eyes of the law unworthy of being asked who shall be sent to Parliament to look after the imposition of taxes, the expending of these taxes, and guarding and watching over with impartiality the interest of all; for such is the work, or at least ought to be the work, of an M.P. I am well aware that the fears of the upper and middle classes are often appealed to when this subject is spoken of. Admit the labouring men, say some, to share in political power, and you would endanger the safety and peace to the country; you would frighten men of property and capital from the realm. I am not so uncharitable as to think this charge an intentional libel on the industrious classes; but I do think it is a libel. Are our mechanics and artisans, our weavers and spinners, who toil ten, twelve, and, many of them, fourteen hours a day for what in many cases is barely sufficient to keep them alive, interested either in the destruction of property or in the breaking up of order? Nay, the reverse is the case; I believe were any real danger threatening this country, either from without or within, our chief strength in that hour of danger would be found in the strong arms and patriotic courage of the working men. I have no wish to represent the three classes who make up society in this country in antagonism to each other, for I am a disciple of the doctrine, that the interest of one is the interest of all; but if the middle or trading classes found it necessary, to defend themselves from the effects of the extravagance and encroachments of an increasing aristocracy, to agitate for a share of political power, is there anything unreasonable in the working classes demanding the same, in order to their protection, from what they may think the extravagance and the encroachments of one or other, or both of these classes together? [cheers.] View the subject in whatever light we may, I think there can be little doubt as to the probability of the people one day living in the enjoyment and the exercise of the rights of man. It is only, I believe, an affair of time; and believing that the time will come when all men will be equal in this respect at least, I think it cannot come too soon; believing that the time will yet come when men will be respected and honoured, not because they have been successful in accumulating such and such an amount of property, but on account and in proportion to the good they have done, and the happiness they have been instrumental in helping to bring to the hearts and homes of their fellow-men; believing in the universal brotherhood of man; believing that the time will yet come when men will beat their swords into ploughshares, and cease to learn the art of war; believing that the time will come when Peace with her olive branch, and Plenty with her well-filled horn, will be as universally enjoyed and as widely diffused as the rays of the glorious sun, and that the writings of Mr. Miall, in the columns of the *Nonconformist*, are calculated to accelerate the arrival of that happy day foretold by the prophets and sung of by the poets; I am anxious to see its circulation increased; and rejoice in this opportunity of adding my humble testimony to the good service he has rendered the cause of civil and religious liberty [loud cheers].

Mr. Govan also made a few remarks in support of the *Nonconformist*, of which he was a subscriber to the number of three copies, and complimented Mr. Miall for the ability, candour, and zeal with which he conducted the labours of editorship. He then made a few remarks in support of universal suffrage, and concluded by urging all present to support the *Nonconformist*, as by so doing they were taking the best mode of spreading the principles of which it was the advocate.

Mr. RATTRAY proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Paton for his conduct in the chair, which was given with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN acknowledged the compliment, and before closing the proceedings, again urged upon all present to subscribe for the paper, and to use their influence in procuring it advertisements. He then mentioned that Messrs. Gallie, Maclellan, and Rattray, acted as agents for the *Nonconformist* in Glasgow, through whom orders could be sent.

The meeting then broke up.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' READING-ROOM, HALIFAX.—The newspapers taken at the above room were sold on Friday evening, the 31st ult., for the next quarter. The following are some of the prices:—*Leeds Mercury*, 2d.; *Leeds Times*, 1½d.; *Manchester Examiner*, Tuesday, 1½d., Saturday, 2½d.; *British Banner*, 1½d.; *Patriot*, 2d.; *Watchman*, 1½d.; *Wesleyan*, 1½d.; *Nonconformist*, 3½d.—From a Correspondent.

OPENING OF THE WAKEFIELD, PONTEFRAC, AND GOOLE RAILWAY.—On Wednesday last this railway, which forms the eastern outlet of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, was formally opened for traffic. The Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole Railway was originally projected as an independent undertaking, but was subsequently amalgamated with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, whose proprietors were largely interested in the original project. It is 28½ miles in length, commencing at Wakefield by a junction with the Manchester and Leeds Railway.

A public meeting was held on Friday night, in the Old Keet-road, for the formation of an association to give protection to the district against all lawless mobs. It was calculated that a voluntary force of from 380 to 400 men might be reckoned on.

The *John Bull* newspaper has just passed into new hands. Under the new management it becomes, we believe, the recognised weekly organ of the Conservative party.—*The Times*.

HENRY VINCENT'S PROGRESS IN THE NORTH.

YORK.—Mr. Vincent has given three addresses in this city to large and enthusiastic audiences. The first embraced the General Principles of Political and Social Progress; the second, the State of Parties and Duties of the People; the third, the Peace Question. This being the first visit to the old city, much anxiety and excitement pervaded the public mind, and not a few felt alarmed at the impending meetings. This did but render the victory more complete. Everything went off admirably, prejudices were destroyed, the meetings swelled each night, and the last was densely crowded. It is astounding to find how rapidly bold views on political questions are spreading among the middle-classes. Ministers would do well to take heed in time.

SHEFFIELD.—On Friday night Mr. Vincent gave the first of six lectures on the Commonwealth, in the theatre, to a very large audience.

MR. VINCENT AT CARLISLE.—On Monday evening last, says the *Carlisle Journal*, Mr. Vincent, whose recent addresses in this town on moral and political subjects have caused intense interest among the inhabitants, delivered a lecture at the Athenæum, "On the Duties and Responsibilities of Electors." At half-past seven o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the lecture, the room was filled from the lowest to the highest seat with a most respectable audience, not a few of whom were ladies, and the entrance of the lecturer was the signal for a burst of enthusiastic cheering. We regret that we have not room for more than the following extract:—

The responsibilities devolving upon electors at this crisis appear to me to be very serious in their character. We have not only to contend with a system of taxation that must tend to complicate our measures of free-trade, and to produce a severe pressure upon the monetary and labouring classes; we have not only to contend with the remnant of those feudal laws which still impede the progress of justice among the farming and agricultural classes—the game laws—[hear, hear]—and the laws of primogeniture and entail; we have not only to contend with defective representation, but, I am sorry to say, with a portion of the United Kingdom in a very appalling and agitated state [hear, hear]. Who can look at Ireland without being appalled? Who can read the inflammatory speeches addressed to the people of that country without feeling a strong sense of danger? Nor can we survey the long course of injustice which this country has inflicted on Ireland—[hear, hear]—without feeling that we are overwhelmed by the result of our past neglect of those very duties which I would now most earnestly press upon your attention [cheers]. If the middle orders of working men had been enfranchised long ago, and had brought their opinions to bear upon the Government in relation to Irish affairs, I think we should not now have witnessed the excitement which pervades Ireland [hear, hear]. Let no man overlook the danger, or conceive what is going forward to be a passing cloud. Let no man peruse the public press, with short leaders written for the hour, for the day, with no reference to the mighty events that are coming—written rather with the view to lull—to keep down, rather than to announce the truth. Read the articles, but be not misled by them. There is danger—great danger, and the danger will be augmented unless the middle classes proclaim to the Government that they must begin to attend more to the wants of the country, if they would preserve the country in a state of peace and security [cheers]. Is it possible, I would ask, that this terrible continental agitation can be agitating France, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Prussia, all the Austrian States, Italy, Rome itself, Cracow, and (by possibility) parts of Poland, and (by no means improbable) a large portion of Russia—do you suppose it possible that this terrible upheaving of continental nations can pass over England like a summer cloud? [hear, hear, and loud cheering.] The statesmen who play the game of making the people believe this are deceiving the country; and it is our duty to go to the Crown with a common-sense, earnest, but loyal address, pointing out the perilous crisis in which we stand [hear, hear]. If the Ministry so conduct the affairs of the country as to bind themselves down to the wants of the age, destroying monopoly and class legislation, the people will have the glory of passing through this strife of armies unsullied, without awaking a discordant voice, to the peaceful rectification of all their social ills [cheers]. But we cannot effect this unless the electoral body be faithful to its social trust. . . . We shall be abused during the next few days and months by outcries and alarms from all quarters. You will be told that it is the earnest reformer and the man who advocates a change who is the revolutionist of the nation. I deny it. The revolutionist is the dogmatic man who would thrust his puny will before the rights and demands of millions [cheers]. The revolutionist is not the man who counsels to reform, but he who counsels to resistance, and seeks to adapt the institutions of barbarous ages to the wants of a more civilized time [cheers]. The earnest conservator of the peace of the world is the man who teaches legislators their duties, who will not be silent at the expense of losing, it may be, the smiles of his friends, and incurring the censure of his acquaintances—but who will stand up in defence of the rights of the people, and show that the prerogatives of principles are superior to the convenience of courts or of statesmen, or to the policy of cabinets—that they are more lofty, more soul-inspiring than the mere appearances of a corrupt legislature. Let them, therefore, doff the cap of pride and power, and bow down to the inevitable necessities of the age [cheers].

The whole address, says the paper from which we take our account, was listened to throughout with breathless interest, and applauded to the echo.

In a sermon at Rome, on St. Patrick's day, the Rev. T. McDonnell said, "Should foreign invasion or domestic conspiracy deprive Pío Nono of the old patrimony of St. Peter, Ireland will be proud to furnish a new abode of the Popedom—a new central focus of fervent Catholicity. What Avignon was, let Dublin be!"

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PLAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR.—M. Louis Blanc has laid before the Parliament of Ouvriers, over which he presides at the Palace of the Luxembourg, the outline of the system for the organization of labour which he proposes to lay before the National Assembly. The Government, considering the commercial crisis at present existing, to take possession, on its own account, of all establishments which are about to suspend their works; the present proprietors preserving their rights, which are to be converted into bonds bearing interest, secured on the establishments and reimbursable in money either by way of annuity or by a sinking-fund. The persons employed in these establishments, and of which the State is to be the *gérant*, are to be put on a new footing. The work-people to form an association; to elect the directors of the works, and themselves fix the amount of the wages or the share that labour is entitled to in the profits. The share being determined in a general manner, the collective wages to be distributed among the workmen individually, by the Council of Travailleurs, according to propositions open to discussion, but which the Government Commission thinks ought to be in equal parts. The produce, after deduction of the wages, to be formed into a general fund, to be divided into four parts:—

1. A quarter for the sinking-fund of the capital belonging to the proprietor with whom the State made the bargain.
2. A quarter for the establishment of a fund, to be set aside for the support of old men, the sick, wounded, &c.
3. A quarter to be divided among the workmen by way of bonus.
4. A quarter for the formation of a reserve fund.

Besides this, M. Louis Blanc declares that it will be necessary to unite workshops belonging to the same branch of industry; to unite all the workshops of different branches of industry, but placed in the same condition; and to guarantee the interests of the consumer as regards the quality and the lowest possible price of the produce. In fine—

The plan is, that a Council of Administration should be placed at the head of all the *ateliers*, in whose hands would be united the guidance of all the industries, in the same way that the direction of each particular industry would be placed in the hands of an engineer. The State would arrive at the realization of this plan by successive measures. No one is to have violence done to him. The State intends to establish a model, by the side of which the private associations and the present economical system may live.

THE ITALIAN DEPUTATION.—Several members of the Italian Association attended at the Hôtel de Ville on Monday week, on their way to Italy, under the lead of M. Mazzini, their President; M. Lamartine received them, and replied to their address with his happiest brilliancy.

Amongst the glorious names which you have mentioned, there is one alone which I reproach you with having called to mind, in consequence of the significance which is commonly attached to the name of Machiavel [series of "Yes, yes; he is out of place."] Efface henceforth that name from your titles of glory, and substitute for it the pure name of Washington; that is the one which should now be proclaimed; that is the name of modern liberty. It is no longer the name of a politician or of a conqueror that is required, it is that of a man the most disinterested, the most devoted to the people. That is the man required by liberty [series of "Yes, yes; bravo, bravo."] The want of the age is a European Washington; that of the people peace and liberty [renewed acclamations]. The independence of nations in the choice of the internal régime which is best suited to them, is the standard of the French Republic, which we wish to wave on both sides of the Alps and Pyrenees, and on both banks of the Rhine. Neither fear, nor complaisance, nor even a feeling of predilection, shall make us swerve from this principle. Our love for Italy is disinterested, and we have no other ambition but to see her as imperishable and as great as the soil which she has rendered eternal by her name.

The deputation retired with loud cries for Lamartine and the Republic.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—Great efforts are in progress by the late Opposition to obtain seats in the Assembly; "but," remarks the correspondent of the *Times*, "and I say this without intending personal disrespect to any, their lukewarmness and their timidity do not suit the present state of France, so that the elections promise to be, if not ultra, thoroughly Republican." The list for Paris includes the eleven members of the Provisional Government: MM. Recurt, Deputy-Mayor of Paris; Carbon and Danguy, the editors of the *Atelier*; the present Chief of the Staff of the National Guard; Carnot and Bethmont, Ministers of Public Instruction and Commerce; the Abbé de Lamennais; General Courtais, Commandant of the National Guard; and Cavaignac, Minister of War; MM. D'Alton Shée, an ex-peer; Thomas, director of the *National*; Audry de Puyraudeau; Pagnerre, Secretary-General to the Provisional Government; David of Angers, the sculptor; Thelat, a physician; Le Bas, an engineer; Savary, a journeyman shoemaker, &c.

The official returns of the foreign commerce do not show any considerable diminution. There has been an increase on cotton, coals, and some other minerals, and on seeds and manures. The increase of exports has been very great in wines, brandies, and salt. On the other hand, the navigation has fallen off 75,000 tons; and customs duties on sugars have declined.

General Cavaignac has declined the Ministry of War, and will remain Governor-General of Algiers.

The Ministry of War will be offered to General Changarnier, now on his way to Algiers.

M. Odilon Barrot has declared himself a candidate for Laon: he states that he adheres to the republic as sincerely as he formerly supported the monarchy. The departure of Lord Normanby, for which he was busily preparing, caused much uneasiness in Paris, and the absurdest reports; although he had explained to M. de Lamartine that it was owing solely to private business.

Immense military preparations continued at Dijon, Lyons, and Grenoble; naval preparations at Toulon.

Several persons were tried and convicted, on Thursday, for the destructions on the St. Germain's railroad, especially the bridge of Anières: they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from one to five years.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—Some three hundred persons went, on Wednesday, to the office of *La Presse*, and raised cries of "Down with *La Presse*!" M. de Girardin immediately threw open his doors, and invited the leaders of the mob within, to confer with him on their complaints. The conference lasted nearly two hours; at the close, the leaders declared to their comrades that they were perfectly satisfied, and all departed. Fresh troubles were expected; but M. de Girardin declined to have any protection: 750 live by his journal, and that was his protection. It is said, however, that the clubs have succeeded in repressing the sale of his paper. An address has been posted through Paris, signed by the editors of the *National* and other journals favourable to the Government, appealing to the good sense of the people in favour of perfect freedom of discussion. The *Moniteur* says that the band of operatives who made this menacing manifestation at the bureaux of *La Presse*, in returning from the Rue Montmartre, went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The young operatives who led it were received by the Minister. They said they felt a lively irritation in seeing *La Presse* attack the Provisional Government. M. de Lamartine said he thanked them for their sentiments, but he condemned their acts; and he conjured them to renounce all acts of violence against the journals which did not agree with them in opinion; that if the opinion of every one was free under the monarchy, it ought to be inviolable under the republic; that the Government only responded to attacks by its acts; and in guarding the country from its enemies without and disorder within, that it would be judged better by its works, and not by the unjust statements of any party; that it would only be giving a sanction to the charges against it by resorting to the least moral violence against the liberty of speech, or the liberty of the press; and that the republic even admitted the liberty of being unjust to its Government.

Several failures were announced at the Bourse on Friday, among them the banking-house of Messrs. Paccard, Dufour, and Co., a house of great respectability, principally connected with Switzerland.

Letters from Havre mention, in proof of the utter stagnation of commerce, and of the prostration of credit, that there were thirty vessels in that port laden with cotton, which neither the consignees nor any one else would accept and pay the freight upon.

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—The members of this Government have become ten years older during the month they have been in power. M. Ledru Rollin, who had a head of fine black hair, is become perfectly grey. M. Flocon has been at the point of death. M. Louis Blanc, who had a fresh, juvenile countenance, is no more recognizable. MM. Lamartine and Garnier Pagès spit blood. M. Cremieux has lost his voice. M. Marrast seems worn out with fatigue. In fine, there is only M. Arago, who appears formed of Pyrenian granite, who supports the weight of the Provisional Government, the weight of two Ministerial offices, the direction of the Academy of Science, and the Observatory. He alone has not quitted his post.—*Paris paper.*

Abd-el-Kader has sent to the Provisional Government a long letter, in which he declares himself full of joy at the establishment of a republic in France, and the overthrow of royalty.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TREASURY.—Another *môde* which has risen into great force, is one whose patriotism and self-denial might well gain for this great movement a higher and nobler character than the disgracefully uncomprehending remarks of the London aristocratic journals seem disposed to award. They who see nothing noble in these day-labourers, narrowly enough circumscribed, depositing daily in crowds, on "the altar of the country," the self-denying tribute of a day's wages, are men to be scouted at, however influential the pens they drive. If these are the men whom the aristocratic party employ, and these the sentiments they think proper to fling at a great popular movement, it is to be hoped that there is enough of "pluck" yet left among the English people to teach them some needful lessons. We cannot help considering it one indication of the greatness of this people, to find that it is from their ranks—the ranks of the labourer, of the poor, on whose shoulders nearly all the taxation always falls in constitutional governments—that the first practical aid comes to the new Government; while the capitalists, the rich, the aristocratic, for whose benefit the State has hitherto been managed, pack up their effects, hide away their treasure, and disappear.—*Correspondent of the Manchester Times.*

DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTRY.—Some very serious disturbances have taken place at Lyons. The soldiers of the 13th and 22nd regiments of the line, on the 30th ult., dismissed the greater number of their officers. One of the ringleaders in this movement had been arrested the night before, and his comrades went to the general of division in com-

mand, and demanded the man's release. This being refused, they proceeded to the place where he was confined, and, breaking in the doors, set him free. Then taking him in triumph, they proceeded through the town, singing patriotic songs, in which they were joined by the workmen and idlers of the place. After being completely masters of the town for several hours, they withdrew to their barracks; and, when the last accounts left, matters were quiet. A private letter states, that they did not, however, withdraw until they had gone to the residence of the general in command, and broken the windows of the house, and done other damage. At Roanne disorders have taken place of a serious kind. At Lillebonne (between Rouen and Havre) a conflict has occurred between the people and the authorities, in which the troops were obliged to fire. Four men and two women were killed on the spot, and twenty were severely wounded. The whole country between Bordeaux and Bayonne may be said to be in the hands of marauders, who had been expelled from the former city.

THE PROPAGANDISTS.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 foreign operatives—Savoyards, Swiss, Piedmontese, and Poles—left Lyons on the 29th ult. to return to their respective countries. The general rendezvous was on the square of Bellecour. There they assembled by nations, each bearing a flag indicating their respective nationalities, and shortly afterwards the column commenced its march, preceded by a band of the National Guard, and groups of armed men, commanded by chiefs. They were besides escorted by detachments of the civic militia, and followed by the members of the different clubs, carrying each their banner, and amongst whom figured many soldiers of the 13th regiment of the line and a few belonging to the other corps of the garrison of Lyons.

Speaking of the emigration from Paris, the *Journal des Debats* says:—"It is certain that the first cause of this kind of emigration was the language of certain journals in London, and that before they were apprized of it by those journals, many foreigners had not the slightest suspicion that there was any ground for alarm."

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, by no means a very trustworthy authority, writing on Sunday evening from Paris, says:—

I regret to find that a very general feeling is arising here that the Republic has only one way of getting out of the financial, commercial, social, and administrative difficulties by which it is overwhelmed, and that by war. It appears to be a matter of indifference on which side the war breaks out, provided that it be a war which will give employment and relieve the Provisional Government of the thousands of idlers with which Paris is at present infested—idlers who will not work, and whom the Government feels itself called on to support. The sum paid daily, at the present moment, in the shape of wages, to persons for doing nothing in the neighbourhood of Paris, is upwards of 100,000*fr.* The number is daily increasing, and thousands are daily besieging the office of the Minister of Public Works, whom it is next to impossible to pay, and whom it is dangerous to refuse. The organs of the Provisional Government are assuming a very warlike tone.

THE GERMAN MOVEMENT.

The King of Prussia, in reply to the deputies of the Rhenish provinces, says:—

That he is in the act of placing a new electoral law before the United Diet, and speaks of a speedy election and convocation of the representatives of the nation on that foundation. He declares his conviction of the indispensable necessity of surrounding himself only with councillors responsible to the representatives of the people, and who enjoy their confidence.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF MINISTRY.—An official telegraphic despatch of the 30th of March, published in the *Cologne Gazette* of the 1st of April, announces that the President of the Ministry, Count Arnim, has been dismissed, and that M. Camphausen, the Liberal deputy from Cologne, and M. Hansemann, have taken their seats in the Royal Council.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.—A letter from Berlin, in the *Düsseldorfer Zeitung*, speaks of the critical position of affairs with regard to Russia. In consequence of the seizure of the Petersburg despatches at Königsberg, the Russian Ambassador, Baron Meyendorff, has been instructed by his Court to leave Berlin, and has taken his departure with his family and the rest of the Legation. This almost amounts to actual declaration of war. The 2nd regiment has consequently received orders to march to the frontier.

A GREAT NATIONAL MEETING from the South and West of Germany assembled at Heidelberg on the 26th of March, to exchange congratulations on the events of the past month, and hear the hopes and desires for the future. Thirty thousand freemen were there, every man armed, in open meeting, after the fashion of the ancient gemotes of the Teutonic tribes. Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, Mannheim, Carlsruhe, Darmstadt, and Baden-on-the-Rhine—Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Cassel—the Universities of Munich, Bonn, and Heidelberg—all furnished their quota of citizens, professors, or students. The valley of the Neckar resounded with the snortings of railway-engines hourly racing to and fro with their living freights, and adorned with the German flag. The day was fine. In the great court of the Castle was erected a platform for the speakers, with evergreens grouped around. Welcker, Mittermayer, Hecker, Gervinus, and numbers of the greatest teachers and orators, were there and spoke, and were received with salutes of musketry from the centre of the great crowd. Welcker recommended a model:—

Do not mistake license for liberty, nor suppose that because much must be remodelled all must be overturned. Far be such a thought from us: let us progress,

but steadily and thoughtfully; let us lay the foundation of our freedom, a national parliament; let us be citizens of one united country; but do not think such an object can be attained by proclaiming a Republic. Look to France: she now, for the second time, possesses that form of Government, in which alone, according to some, true freedom is to be found. What has she gained by it? What is her present condition? What her future prospects? To say the least, they are not encouraging; and I am delighted that among my own countrymen no desire has been expressed to follow in her steps. But regard the present condition of England [here the speaker was interrupted by thunders of applause and volleys]—let her be our model: she has long enjoyed free institutions; she alone now remains unshaken by the storm which is howling around; and it is to her we must look as our model and our guide.

Other speakers enforced these opinions; and were greeted with signs of approbation. The meeting broke up, to unite again at Frankfurt on the 30th.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S PRETENSIONS.—The States of South Germany repudiate energetically the pretension of the King of Prussia of declaring himself the supreme chief of the confederation of all German states. Demonstrations against such a pretension have taken place in several towns, and the Austrian Government protested in its turn, in a manifesto. There is great jealousy as to the appointment of a chief. The Emperor of Austria has necessarily no more hope of being elected than his Prussian competitor. The other candidates which are pushed forward are the Grand Duke Co-regent of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Archduke John of Austria, whose more liberal opinions seem to recommend them to the choice of the electors, and a whole host of minor princes, who assuredly will try to push their pretensions in the Congress. The *Augsburg Gazette* requires that the three great Germanic powers should have in their turn the direction of the affairs of Germany. The *German Gazette*, which is published at Heidelberg, goes further, and requires the abdication of the King and the Prince of Prussia in favour of the minor son of the latter, under the regency of the mother. The *Cologne Gazette* has a long article, in which it endeavours to show that Germany will in a short time be placed between two republics, the French and the Polish, but that royalty is possible with universal suffrage.

THE RIGHT OF SMOKING IN THE STREETS RECOVERED.—Among other things the Germans have conquered by the revolution, is the right of smoking in the streets, and it is as much prized as any political privilege in prospect. The prohibition, and its constant infraction, gave rise to continual squabbles, productive of much bile and anger, for a people hates to have a habit interfered with, even though it be a bad one. Whether they will retain this freedom of fumigation is uncertain, and, as if doubting that the happy state of things is too good to last, they are making the most of the opportunity. The forbidden pipe is in action everywhere, every whiff is a triumph; under the corridors and in the courts of the Royal Schloss itself, they gather to smoke on the spot, where the "weed" has an additional relish from its use being almost a sin.—*Times correspondent.*

THE FLIGHT OF PRINCE METTERNICH.—The statement that Prince Metternich had arrived at the chateau of Rheineck, on the Rhine, turns out to be unfounded. He fled in the opposite direction. The *Leipzig Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 28th ult., says that Prince Metternich, with his princes, arrived in Dresden on the night of the 25th, and started in the first train to Leipzig that morning. He would not, however, touch at Leipzig, but leave the station nearest to it, and go from thence to Schkeuditz, then by the next train to Magdeburg and Hamburg, to go finally to England. He inscribed himself in the strangers' book under the name of Herr V. Mayer and lady and suite, merchant, from Grätz. The resignation of the Prince, his departure from Vienna, and subsequent journey, are thus described in the *Courier von und für Deutschland*:—"Prince Metternich, who arrived on the morning of the 14th inst. at the station of the Gloggnitz Railway under the escort of fifty hussars, went by rail to Wieber Neustadt, and from that to Frohsdorf, where, apparently, he hoped to find a refuge. His expectations were not realized, however, and he then fled to Feldsperg, one of the seats of Prince Lichtenstein, on the frontiers of Moravia, and subsequently to his own property, Kopstein. The ex-Chancellor of State stuck to the last moment to his old system. As the deputation of citizens on the evening of the 13th arrived at the court they passed through a suite of rooms into a spacious hall, where Archduke John received them. As the speaker of the deputation depicted the unfortunate state of affairs, and urged the necessity of a speedy decision on the part of the government, Archduke John quieted them, by saying that the first measure would be the resignation of Prince Metternich. At these words Prince Metternich came out of the adjoining room, in which all the archdukes and ministers had assembled to deliberate, and leaving the door open, he said, in a loud tone, 'I will not resign, gentlemen. No, I will not resign.' Archduke John, upon this, without answering the Prince, repeated what he had said, and cried in an earnest tone, 'As I have already told you, Prince Metternich resigns.' At these words the Prince exclaimed in a tone of great excitement, 'What! Is this the return I now get for my fifty years' services?' At these words all the men forming the family council broke out into a loud laugh, which seemed to annihilate the unfortunate statesman."

According to the *Brussels Independance*, the King of Hanover is so ill that his recovery is thought to be hopeless.

THE DIET AT FRANKFORT.—The assembly of

deputies appointed to make arrangements for convoking a German parliament was constituted on the 31st of March. By mid-day of the 30th about 300 deputies had arrived, 700 being the number expected. At the first public meeting of the deputies, on the 31st of March, M. Mittermaier was chosen president; Messrs. Dahmann, Itzstein, Jordan, and Robert Blum, vice-presidents. The meeting declared itself competent to make arrangements for convening a constituent assembly, resolved to recognise the duchies of Sleswig and Holstein as integral members of the Germanic nation, as also the provinces of East and West Prussia; and to declare frankly and energetically for the re-establishment of Poland. It was decided that in the constituent assembly there should be one deputy for every 50,000 inhabitants.

RHENISH PRUSSIA.—A letter from Saar, of the 27th of March, reports to the *Trierer Zeitung* that official information has been received of bands of German workmen from France approaching the Prussian frontier. The Landwehr of the district of Saarbrück was consequently called in, and the garrison of the fortress of Saarbrück has been reinforced by part of the Saarlouis Hussars. These are the facts. Rumour speaks of the approach of no less than 10,000 German workmen, eager to proclaim the Republic which expelled them from France on the Rhine and in other provinces of Germany.

The important fact of Austria having determined to resume forcible possession of Lombardy is officially made known in the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 29th ult.

ITALY.

THE REVOLUTION IN LOMBARDY.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Milan gives some interesting details of the revolution effected in that city. He states that, when the outbreak commenced, the Austrian troops did not exceed 12,000 men. We extract a portion of one of the letters:—

I have reason now to believe that, instead of the first shots being fired by the people, it was the soldiery at the Hôtel de Ville, who discharged their muskets at random into the crowd, imagining, from the excitement of the populace and the constant addition made to their numbers, that a plan to destroy them had been concerted, and was about to be put into execution. That discharge cost Austria her province of Lombardy; for the people, imagining that another murderous fire like that on the 3rd of January last was to take place, rushed at once upon the troops, overpowered them, and gave the signal for the general revolt. In an instant the tocsin was rung, barricades were formed in the narrow streets, paving stones were collected and carried to the tops of houses, and those who had fowling-pieces—the whole population of Milan being sportsmen—prepared to use them if the soldiery penetrated into the narrow ways and intersecting lanes. At this moment, had Count Radetski shown any military skill, he could have mastered the increasing revolt by moving heavy patrols and preventing the formation of barricades; but he lost four or five hours in deliberation and in perfect inactivity, and when he made up his mind, and gave general orders to advance, the moment of action had passed over, and innumerable barricades, which were placed as if miraculously, shut his people out effectually from the city. In vain he subsequently tried to clear these barriers by placing artillery at the head of the several leading corsos, and keeping up a heavy discharge; for though he thus commanded several important points, the communication was maintained by the insurgents in the whole interior of the city, and the sharpshooters, creeping from house to house, got eventually within reach of the men who served the guns, and brought them down one after the other. It was quite wonderful, I am told, to see the intelligence and ingenuity evinced by those brave sportsmen in mastering the fire of the formed and disciplined Austrian troops. The narrowest doorway afforded cover, a few faggots of wood concealed an advance, until the troops were driven back, not knowing from whence they were attacked; and on the ground they retired from a barricade was instantly thrown up, and the same system of annoyance again established. My conviction is, that the General and troops were equally disheartened from the first moment of the revolt, and that Radetski meditated more how to draw off his men in a creditable manner than to operate successfully against the city. The news from Vienna proved that even in the capital there was no security for the empire; and he seemed by his conduct to show that, in his opinion, Lombardy was lost, whatever might be the result of the troubles in the capital. I mentioned yesterday that one of the barricades made was formed by the viceregal carriages, which the people seized for the occasion; but I was not then aware, as I am now, that all the Milanese noblemen devoted their handsomest equipages to this timely but patriotic use.

The number of barricades thus erected amounted to not less than 2,000! Side by side were the nobleman's carriage and the lady's piano. The Provisional Government consist of Casati, Podesta of the city, President, Count Boremeo Vitaliano, Count Guilimi Cesare, Geureoni Anselmo, Strigelli Gaetoni, Domini Giuseppe, Pezzo Alessandro, Groppi Marco, Boretto Antonio, Litto Poupet. "All are acting with the happiest accord under the direction of the Provisional Government—neither noise nor confusion prevails; and every man merits the title, which all assume, of 'brother' and 'friend.'" "In Milan," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "there was but one mind, one sentiment animating the whole people. In other places where I witnessed revolutions effected there were Court intrigues, as in Spain—a fratricide war, as in Portugal—I must be careful what I say of France—in all, one party attacked the other, and doubts might be entertained of the purity of the motives that caused the movement; but at Milan, the patriotism of the people was without the slightest shade of suspicion, and the same sentiment of hatred to the Austrian despot, and desire of securing a national independence, pervaded every class, from the highest to the lowest—every age, sex, and person."

Writing on the 26th ult., the same party says,

"All is quiet here this morning. The retreating Austrians are said to be between Lodi and Crema; and a Sardinian regiment has, I am told, passed from Magenta in that direction. A national guard has been organized at Vercelli. Though every one assures me of the fact, I greatly doubt that any regular Sardinian force has passed into Lombardy. All the official orders from Turin say, 'March on the frontier.' It is stated that the Austrians are in complete route, on every side harassed and pursued by the people and the Piedmontese volunteers; the Croats have committed butcheries and horrors in all the villages they passed through; and that Brescia, Bergamo, Cremona, Como, and the fortress of Pizzighettone, are free; that the Austrians have been expelled from the Duchies of Modena and Parma, and that Venice is in commotion."

The King of Sardinia's proclamation finds but little favour in the eyes of the Milanese. The Provisional Government of Milan has published an important document, dated the 25th, stating that no political engagement of any nature has been taken with respect to the King of Sardinia; and that the latter has expressed himself as follows to the Milanese delegates:—"I shall not enter Milan till I have vanquished the Austrians in battle, for I will not present myself to so brave a people till I have obtained a victory that may prove me equally brave."

REPUBLIC IN VENICE.

The revolution of Venice is confirmed. That event took place on the 22nd ult., after a capitulation concluded by General Zichy with the Provisional Government. The General, on hearing of the insurrection at Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, and in all the Venetian territory behind Verona, perceived the impossibility of retreating to Tyrol or Carinthia, through the Venetian provinces. He retired by sea, and embarked on the 22nd for Trieste, with all the Austrian troops under his orders. On the following day, the Provisional Government, after consulting the people, proclaimed the Republic, which was hailed by the Venetians with the cry of "Viva San Marco," the former war-cry of their ancestors.

ENTRY OF THE SARDINIAN ARMY INTO LOMBARDY.

A Sardinian army had crossed the frontier, and one division entered Milan, where it had been well received by the people. The Austrians had received reinforcements from Verona and Mantua, and their condition was said to be not so desperate as was at first represented. Milan enjoyed perfect tranquillity; and, though the weather was most unfavourable, all the male population was constantly out of doors performing duty at the barricades and several gates of the city. The army, commanded by King Charles Albert, had commenced its march, and was to have entered Pavia at noon on the 29th.

The troops of the Grand Duke of Tuscany are in possession of the whole of the Duke of Modena's states.

Letters from Rome of the 28th ult., announce that all the troops of the line, moveable national guards and volunteers, had marched to the frontiers. A Russian corvette had arrived at Civita Vecchia, to remain at the disposal of the Ambassador.

The Austrian Ambassador was still at Rome.

THE TWO SICILIES.

Letters from Naples have been received, dated the 24th of March, which mention that the news of the downfall of the Government in Vienna had created the most intense satisfaction, and that the five per cents. had risen from 79 to 90½. Business, however, was utterly stagnant, and the anxiety concerning Sicily was undiminished, the King and the Ministry having declared that some of the terms demanded, being such as would violate the unity of the monarchy and the constitution, must be unequivocally rejected—an announcement which was accompanied by a solemn protest against all future acts of the Provisional Government. Three or four steamers, together with the same number of empty transports, had sailed for Messina and Syracuse, so that it may be inferred the troops will be withdrawn. The rumour at the date of these advices was, that the next step, if the respective Parliaments cannot arrange matters, will be a blockade of the island.

BELGIUM.

FATE OF A DEMONSTRATION.—Our correspondent at Brussels, who was himself one of the passengers, states, that the special trains which left Paris on Friday (24th ult.), conveyed about 900 Belgians, mostly workmen, who hoped to make a revolutionary demonstration in Brussels. Some alarm was felt as to the consequences of this rash undertaking, but the affair proved a complete failure. The moment the train crossed the Belgian frontier it ran into a double line of infantry stationed to receive it. The soldiers closing up to the doors of the carriages with fixed bayonets, all within were made helpless prisoners. The train was driven into a siding at Quivervrain, and remained guarded by the troops till 8 o'clock, when the passengers were taken out in parties of six and marched to prison. The noise and enthusiasm of the night were changed to the most complete silence and dismay. The preparations of the Government made resistance hopeless. They were all caught like birds in a trap, and for some hours had nothing to do but look disconsolately out of the window on the mass of bayonets around them.—*Times.*

A SECOND DEFEAT.—A column of 6,000 Revolutionists from Paris, under Fosses, had succeeded in entering Belgium at Risque-à-tout, a village between Mouseron and Menin, to the West of Tournay. General Fleury Duray marched immediately with 200 infantry, two pieces of artillery, and twenty-five

chasseurs. He shortly came in front of 2,000 well-armed men; another body threatening his right. The Revolutionists attacked with vigour; but General Fleury broke them with his artillery, and completed their rout with his cavalry, making great slaughter. The body on the right fled without a blow. The Belgians are said to have lost only one man.

DENMARK AND ITS GERMAN PROVINCES.

The following is the letter from a correspondent referred to in our last number:—

Hamburg, March 25, 1848.

I send the present to give you some idea how matters are going in Holstein and Schleswig. The time has now come when the long-mooted question of the incorporation of this latter province with Holstein and the German League is to be finally settled. The inhabitants of both duchies seem to be perfectly aware of this, and seized the favourable moment when all the other German states were striking for their rights, to nominate a deputation to the King of Denmark, who should lay before him the demands of the people. Holstein is not involved in the dispute further than by the friendly feeling she has always manifested towards Schleswig, and her expressed determination to aid the fellow-duchy against the encroachments of the Danes. Holstein is a member of the German Confederation—Schleswig is not. But there is some old state document in existence, from which it appears that by her original constitution Schleswig can never be separated from Holstein. The principal demand on the part of the duchies is the ratification of this ancient decree, by which Schleswig would become incorporated with Holstein, and so become a member of the "Deutsche Bund." Now, as the duchies are by far the richest and most thickly populated part of the King of Denmark's dominions, and as, on the death of the present King, Holstein passes to the family of Augustenburg, it was not exactly to be expected that the Danes would relish a proposition which would cede so large and rich a province as Schleswig to the will of another family. The present King, however, is supposed to be decidedly German in his views and inclinations. The people of Copenhagen, catching the infection from the rest of Europe, compelled their King to dismiss his Ministers, who were supposed to be too favourably inclined to the duchies, and to appoint a Cabinet Danish in its views and feelings. The King, following the example of his brother monarchs, conceded, as graciously as he might, the demands of his loving subjects, who insisted that Schleswig should not be incorporated with Holstein. The "Copenhageners" thus present the singular spectacle of a people coercing the monarch to refuse the just demands of their fellow-subjects. When the news of the dismissal of the Cabinet reached Holstein, a Provisional Government was immediately proclaimed in Kiel, consisting of M. Beseler, a lawyer; Prince Friederich of Holstein; Count Reventlow; and two other gentlemen, who issued a proclamation to the people of Holstein and Schleswig, to the effect that the Danes having assumed so hostile a position towards the duchies, it behoves all true Holsteiners to make a stand for their rights, and they called upon them to rally round the Provisional Government till the "States" could be called together to appoint a permanent constitution. Yesterday all the students and the "Jäger" corps (who had fraternized with the people) left Kiel for "Rendsburg," which is a fortified town, and which place they purposed to make the head-quarters of defence should armed resistance become necessary. In Altona the Provisional Government was joyfully accepted by the Bürgers; and last night the town was illuminated in every part.

Yesterday brought us news of the arrival of the deputation delegated from Kiel, in Copenhagen, and there were rumours of some very hostile demonstrations on the part of the mob; but it appears that by the exertions of the English Consul and students, quiet was restored. The deputation subsequently obtained an audience of the King, who conceded everything they asked; viz. a free press, &c. &c.; but the principal point, the Schleswig question, he met with a decided refusal. The deputation have, in the meantime, addressed a letter to their countrymen, entreating them not to resort to extreme measures, as they hope to be still able to arrange everything amicably. The Prince of Holstein has issued an address to-day, requesting that volunteers will keep quietly at home till they are required to defend their country. The King of Prussia has addressed a letter to the Duke of Augustenburg, in which he recognises the justice of the claims of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, and promises to aid them in case of need, should matters come to the worst. How the business will end it is impossible to say, but it is thought that Denmark will not proceed to use force. Should she do so, Schleswig will fare the worst, as Holstein being a member of the German League, all the countries composing that League are bound to send troops to her aid. Schleswig must fight for herself; but, as the people are very enthusiastic, I doubt not but that the Danes would meet with a very warm reception. As for the rest of Germany, it is animated but by one feeling, and that is an intense desire for the realization of her nationality; and I doubt not, ere long, to see her united, either in one great republic, or under a constitutional form of government somewhat similar to our own. Had the King of Prussia had taken his present liberal stand a fortnight ago, the general opinion is, that he would have been able to have united all Germany under a constitutional form of Government, with himself at the head; but his recantation came too late.

The *Bremer Zeitungen* from the 29th of March to the 1st of April are filled with details of the insurrectionary movements in Schleswig and Holstein and the military preparations of the Danes. Almost all the towns in the duchies are up and arming: some of their corps have actually marched to the frontiers to repulse the Danish invasion, while the Danes, in their turn, are not less eager to have recourse to arms. The corps of German republicans of Paris are said to have resolved to hasten to the rescue of Holstein. The *Carlsruhe Gazette*, which brings this news, thinks that their *trajet* from Paris to Hamburg might be effected in forty-eight hours.

The latest news from Denmark gives hope of peace. A deputation had proceeded from Copenhagen to Berlin with a view to the promotion of an amicable adjustment of existing differences on the

Schleswig-Holstein question. A private letter says:—"Trade and navigation will not be disturbed if the commercial portion of the Danish proposal be reasonably successful."

A Prussian courier passed through Hamburg on the 28th, bearing a letter from the King of Prussia to the King of Denmark, reminding his Majesty that, from the time of Christian I. in the fifteenth century, the successive Sovereigns of Denmark had recognised the ancient stipulation that Holstein and Schleswig never should be separated, upbraiding him for his present intention of separating them without their consent, and declaring that he should consider the landing of a single soldier—Danish soldier—on the soil of Schleswig, as a declaration of war. On the 31st, three couriers from the Holstein Provisional Government passed through with despatches for Hanover, Oldenburg, and Brunswick, earnestly entreating the immediate march of the promised contingents. The island of Alsen was surrounded by Danish ships sent to seize the estate of the Duke of Augustenburg, and protect and remove the Danish inhabitants.

POLAND.

Almost all the liberated Poles have left Berlin for Posen. They are all provided with arms, and, according to their statements, all the Poles now in England and France would join them at Posen, to assist in reconquering Poland. Hopes are entertained of raising a Polish army of 40,000 men in the Grand Duchy of Posen.

In the Grand Duchy of Posen the old rancour between Germans and Poles breaks out in many places. The Germans in the Grand Duchy of Posen (they are 500,000 out of a population of 1,160,000) do not quite sympathize with all the wishes of their Polish neighbours for a new kingdom of Poland. They wish to participate in the brilliant future which they think is now opening for Germany. Meetings held at Bromberg and Moseritz protested against a secession of the Grand Duchy of Posen from Prussia.

The *Allgemeine Preussische Zeitung* publishes a proclamation of the military governor of the town of Warsaw, which orders the inhabitants of the town to deposit all fire-arms of every description in the police courts. Whoever is found guilty of concealing a gun or pistol shall be tried by court-martial. The inhabitants of Warsaw are further told that everybody shall be arrested who is found in the street without a lighted lantern at and after eleven o'clock at night.

SPAIN.

INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT IN MADRID.—Madrid letters of the 27th contain the particulars of the insurrection which took place in that city on the evening of the 26th ult. It would appear that a plan had been formed to overthrow the Ministry by means of an insurrectionary movement, of which it was expected the military would have remained passive spectators. The leaders of the movement, having subsequently discovered that the troops were determined to resist, countermanded the orders they had given to the people. The latter, however, who had been wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, declared that they were betrayed, and that they would fight even without leaders. They accordingly assembled about six o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th, and commenced erecting barricades, which were completed in an incredibly short space of time. The fighting commenced at seven o'clock, and continued without intermission until three o'clock in the morning, when the military were successful on all points, and a number of the insurgents were captured. Two hundred persons, civilians and military, are said to have been killed, and a vast number wounded. An English gentleman, named Whitwell, is said to be amongst the victims. The Queen-Mother quitted Madrid during the disturbance. Up to the hour of post on the 27th the attack had not been renewed, but much excitement prevailed amongst the people.

It appears that upwards of 900 persons have been arrested, and among others, according to report, M. Cortina, M. Olozaga, and M. Mendizabel, were saved from the same fate merely by their prudence in concealing themselves. It is unnecessary to say that they were in no way implicated in the disturbances. General Noguera has been banished to Cadiz, and, it is said, is to be sent off to the Philippines. Generals Friarte and Vanhalen (Conde de Peracamps) have also been sent off to places of banishment. Espartero's position is now a very critical one.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 27th ult. contains two decrees. The first suspending the constitution throughout the entire monarchy; the second commanding that the insurgents captured during the preceding night shall be forthwith tried by court-martial.

The Madrid papers of the 25th of March mention that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier had arrived at St. Sebastian, from Rotterdam.

INDIA.

Advices have been received from India to the 2nd of March. The chief point of interest in India regarded the threatened outbreak of hostilities in China. The Governor-General had resolved to maintain an effective steam force in China, and three large frigates would be required for that purpose. The death of Admiral Inglefield, naval Commander-in-Chief, took place at Bombay, 24th of February, through exposing himself for some hours to the sun, while examining the fortifications of Trincomalee. Advices had been received that Keying professed great anxiety for the maintenance of peace. The death of the Kuzilbash Mahomed Shereeff, during the Cabul campaign, an English partisan, is mentioned from Peshawur. The command of the forces in the Punjab had been relinquished by Sir

J. Littler, who had assumed his seat in the Council at Calcutta. There is the old story told of plots and counter-plots in Nepal. The efforts of the Indian Government to discover coal within the districts of Western India are likely to be successful.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Advices have been received from New York to the 15th ult. Expresses had been despatched to Mexico with the ratification of the treaty. It was expected that they would reach the capital on the 25th ult.

We learn from the city of Mexico that an armistice of two months had been agreed upon between General Butler and the Mexican Commissioners.

A rumour prevailed at Washington, to the effect that the Cabinet had decided against favouring the passage of the Ten Regiments Bill.

Some severe fighting had taken place between the United States troops and the Mexican guerillas.

Property to the amount of 100,000 dollars had been destroyed at Boston by fire.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

When the news of the French revolution became publicly known at Athens, the Greek Ministry resigned. The Senator Conourriotti was commissioned to form a new Cabinet. Disturbances in Athens are reported from Patras. The mail was stopped.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT have refused to acknowledge the French Provisional Government.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—We are not premature in stating that an attempt will shortly be made to resume the Northern Political Union. The object to be secured in Newcastle will be the consolidation of the different sections of the Radical party—centre their energies upon carrying out the two leading objects of the times—complete or universal suffrage, and a separation of the Church from the State. If a union is formed, the *modus operandi* will be by the exercise of moral force, and keeping the movement perfectly within the pale of the constitution. The Political Union, in its former existence, was amongst the most powerful organizations in the kingdom: based upon thoroughly Radical principles, it embraced the best reformers amongst the middle and working classes.—The respite that arrived in Durham for Dowson, the poacher, which we noticed in our last, the *Durham Chronicle* has good grounds to say will amount to a reprieve, and that his life will be spared. In connexion with these game-law convictions we may state that a movement is about to be made on behalf of a young man of the name of Thompson, convicted to fifteen years' transportation at the last Northumberland Assizes. Last Christmas-eve there was a fray in Bywell-woods, near Hexham, between some gamekeepers and poachers; two or three guns were fired, the charge of one lodging in the person of a poacher named Philip Walker—he dying of the wounds. Thompson, who was his companion, was charged with shooting him and convicted. After the trial many circumstances have come out to prove that Thompson was not the person who shot him, and that the prosecutors had been able to keep back important evidence in his favour. John Bright, Esq., has the matter in hand, and will use his best endeavours to have the case fairly set before the Home Secretary.—The weather here to-day (Monday) is most lovely, and will accelerate agricultural operations, which are a good deal behindhand. The corn trade has already felt it, flour having receded 2d. a stone this morning. The meat market is very high, and will remain so until the turnip crops are eaten up, then we may expect animal food to be both cheap and good. In consequence of the open winter, and the state of continental affairs, the shipping interest is in a very depressed condition. The coal trade will hardly pay expenses incidental to the ship's voyage. Ship-owners have good grounds to grumble now.—From our Correspondent.

ENGLISH WORKMEN EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at the Green Man, Tooley-street, London, by a numerous body of the leading workmen—engineers, engine-drivers, stokers, and other superior operatives—on the railways in France, who have been expelled from that country by the recent revolutionary proceedings, to take into consideration the best means to be adopted to obtain a redress of their grievances. It may suffice to state that most of those men were seduced from this country to undertake various works on the railways in France, for fixed periods, and at salaries according to their skill; that most of them have only partially completed their engagements, many are unpaid for the work completed, and that all have sustained heavy losses by the sacrifice of their household furniture, their implements, &c. Mr. Joseph Mather, recently on the Tours Railway, was in the chair, and detailed the grievances and hardships which the working men had sustained at the hands of the French, the downright and barefaced robberies committed upon them, and the brutal manner in which they had been expelled from that country—when it was unanimously resolved that a memorial of their grievances should be laid before the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a detail of the losses which they had sustained, and to urgently request that Minister to intercede with the Government of France for a redress of their wrongs. The aggregate of the losses, in bare wages unpaid, apart from the sacrifices they have made in giving up good appointments in this country, amounts to £3,000, and all are thrown upon their own naked resources, having been robbed of their all—except their industry.

Mitchell, of the *United Irishman*, calls "hate of England to the death" a "God-sent truth!"

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, April 5, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord BEAUMONT presented a bill for placing Odd Fellows' Societies under the operation of the Benefit Societies Act, which was read a first time. After some uninteresting conversation on various topics their lordships adjourned.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—In the House of Commons, Mr. HORSMAN, in an explanatory speech, moved a resolution with reference to doing away with the distinction which at present existed between the episcopal and common fund; Lord ASHLEY seconded the motion. Sir G. GREY, without controverting any of the arguments of the mover or seconder, thought it unwise to adopt an abstract principle. Various questions, of which the present motion only involved one, had long been subjects of discussion in the commission, and he had no doubt measures would shortly be proposed for a better administration of these funds; he should therefore move the previous question. Sir R. PEEL, Mr. GLADSTONE, and Lord J. RUSSELL, expressed similar views, and with Sir R. INGLIS, Lord H. VANE, and Sir J. JOHNSTONE, opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr. PLUMPTRE, Lord SEYMOUR, Mr. V. SMITH, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. W. P. WOOD, and Mr. HUME. Mr. BRIGHT's speech was very pointed and telling, and seemed to produce considerable effect. He showed how the immense results of voluntarism in connexion with the religious welfare of the people was almost entirely overlooked in all their discussions. After citing statistics in support of his views he referred to the Bishop of Jerusalem sent to his diocese, in the steamer "Devastation," under a salute of cannon.

There could be but one feeling pervading the general mind when, on the one hand, they heard that two archbishops alone—the late prelates of York and of Canterbury—had pocketed between one-and-a-half and two millions sterling of the money, whether of the Church or of the State, as it might be considered; while, on the other hand, they heard such deplorable accounts of the spiritual destitution of the population of the respective provinces (hear, hear). The noble lord at the head of the Government had referred, with a droll air of depreciation, to the fact that the present Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors were to have only £15,000 a year.

Lord J. RUSSELL: Subject to arrangement [hear].
Mr. BRIGHT continued: Yes, but under every arrangement the most rev. prelate was to have £15,000 a year. Why on earth was the Archbishop of Canterbury to have three times the salary of the Prime Minister of England, an officer burdened with such hard work, such responsibilities, such wear and tear of every description—wear and tear so severe, that he would venture to say the noble lord, if he continued to undergo it, would not live half so long as the most rev. prelate, with his quiet, comfortable career, and his £15,000 a year [laughter].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave way still more than the Home Secretary. He had no objection to the union of these two funds, which he thought might be useful; but he could not introduce a bill on that subject immediately. It had occurred to him that there were many things at present in the Church which required reform; but he could not form a definitive opinion upon the mode of accomplishing that reform until he had consulted the new Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. HORSMAN finally withdrew his motion.

A somewhat protracted discussion ensued at the instance of Col. DUNNE, in reference to the public works carried out under that board in Ireland, after which Mr. ANSTAY brought forward a motion for an address to the Crown, praying that her Majesty will not consent to any arrangements arising out of recent events which do not recognise and secure to the Polish people their lawful liberties and independence, which was seconded by Mr. OSBORNE, when a motion was made that the house be counted, and it appearing that 40 members were not present it stood necessarily adjourned.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.—This question begins to occupy the attention of persons here and there. In some departments the clubs demand the suppression of the salary of the ministers of religion. It appears that the clergy themselves are afraid, since they are accused at Paris of having caused the placards posted about the city on this subject to be pulled down. On the other hand, the friends of the cause have published an appeal to French Protestants. At an assembly of the 11th Legion, on occasion of the election of officers for the National Guards, it was resolved to require from all candidates for the grades of officer, sergeant, and corporal, their signatures to a declaration containing, among other things, an engagement to uphold "the liberty of worship without charge to the State, the expense of each mode of worship being borne by the citizens who professed it." At a reunion of United Socialists, held 10th of March, the same principle was accepted. The *Courier Français*, the *Démocratique Pacifique*, the *Peuple Constituant*, uphold the cause of separation. The *Presse* opposes it, and proposes to salary the ministers of those worships which have been in exercise ten years. The *Union* abstains from the discussion. The *République Française* proposes, among other modes of economising, to suppress the forty million francs of the budget of salary of clergy (*du budget des cultes*). The *Libre Exchange* demands the suppression of the office of "Minister of Worship;" and the *Revue de l'Instruction Publique* claims payment of the clergy, but on condition that they be entirely excluded from all interference in public instruction—from colleges and schools—and that the teaching associations (*congrégations enseignantes*) be suppressed.—From *La Réformation au 19 Siècle*.

The state of Paris continues much the same. The fineness of the weather has been favourable to processions and out-door enjoyment. On Sunday, there was a great demonstration at the Champs de Mars. A scene of embracing and fraternizing took place between the people and students, and they sang in grand chorus at the foot of the tree of liberty the Marseillaise. After this a collection was made, which was carried in grand procession through the town to the Provisional Government. It was calculated that more than 100,000 persons were present. Petitions are being numerous signed at Nantz and other towns of Brittany, praying that the National Assembly be convened in some other city instead of Paris. The feeling in favour of order is on the increase. The Mayor of Paris, M. Armand Marrast, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the firing of squibs, rockets, and fire-arms, under pretext of saluting newly-planted trees of liberty.

Foreigners and rich natives continued to quit Paris, and the funds to decline. All the processions to the Hôtel de Ville now carry a money-box with the offerings of the respective parties.

THE IRISH DEPUTATION.—The Irish deputation, consisting of Messrs. Smith O'Brien, O'Gorman, Meagher, and O'Reilly, with a few other gentlemen who joined them there, were received by M. Lamartine, Member of the Provisional Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Monday. Mr. Smith O'Brien read the address of the people of Ireland; Mr. O'Gorman that of the trades, I believe, of the city of Dublin; Mr. Meagher that of the inhabitants of Manchester: an address from Liverpool was also read. M. Lamartine replied to all in one speech:—

After some words of course, he avowed that, not being at war with Great Britain, the Provisional Government could not hold out to the inhabitants of any portion of that united kingdom promises of aid in any attempt to separate itself from the great body. Besides, France was in amity with the people as well as with the Government of Great Britain generally, and without distinction, and had received assurances of sympathy and addresses of congratulation from every part of the United Kingdom. If, therefore, the French Government were to promise aid to one portion of it against another it would be guilty of that which Mr. Pitt did in the wars of the first Revolution in respect of France. He paid several compliments to the Irish people. Thanked them for the expression of their sympathy and of congratulation. Assured them that the people of France would never forget Ireland, nor withhold from her their sympathy, and concluded by hopes and wishes for the prosperity of Ireland.

Lyons is still in the hands of the revolted soldiers and the mob. Other accounts arrive from the provinces, indicating serious disorganization in the troops, and disorders among the industrial classes. At L'Orient the noncommissioned officers and gunners were in mutiny against their superior officers on the night of the 26th ult. At St. Omer disorders broke out on the occasion of the removal of a statue of the Duke of Orleans; and serious disturbances are reported in the neighbourhood of Briennes, near Rouen, in a manufacturing district.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—The accounts from the Duchies are warlike. The King of Denmark is reported to be at Colding, at the head of 17,000 men. The vanguard of the Schleswig army advanced on the 31st ult. toward Apenrade, and in passing on the high road along the sea-shore near the town, they were exposed to a galling fire of musketry from a Danish brig. They persisted in spite of this, entered the town, and dislodged the Danes. A letter from Kiel, of the 31st of March, states that hostilities have not yet actually commenced. Both parties seem to amuse themselves by annoying and harassing the adherents of the other. The Danes, for example, carried off a bürgermeister and two aldermen from Apenrade.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

FRANKFORT.—In the sitting of the 1st inst. of the Assembly of the Diet at Frankfort, preparatory to the establishment of a National Parliament, the following resolutions were adopted:—

The elections in each state are to take place as hitherto, the Assembly reserving to itself the right of ulterior rules on the subject.

All citizens, without distinction of creed, are eligible. Every German citizen may be elected deputy for a state without being a subject of the state he is to represent.

On a question of the President, the city of Frankfort was unanimously selected for holding the sittings of the National Constitutional Assembly.

The following paragraphs, presented by the committee of seven, to form the basis of a National Parliament, will come under discussion:—

First, A federal chief, with a responsible ministry.
Second, A Senate composed of all the states of the confederation.

Third, A chamber of representatives, in the ratio of one representative for 70,000 inhabitants.

Fourth, Power on the part of the confederation on the following points:—

1. The organization of military affairs.
2. The representation to foreign powers.
3. A uniform system for commerce, navigation, laws, customs, weights and measures, moneys, postage, navigable rivers and railroads.

4. Unity in civil and criminal legislation, and in legal proceedings—a federal tribunal.

5. The guarantee of national rights and liberties.

Fifth, The decree relative to the convocation of the National Assembly on the principles above-stated to be published by the federal authorities, assisted by men who have the confidence of the people.

Sixth, A permanent committee of fifteen members, chosen from the actual Assembly, to be entrusted with the convocation of the National Constituent Assembly; and if within four weeks from this day such National Assembly is not convoked, the present assembly is to meet there again the 3rd and 4th of May. This committee to have the power of convoking the Assembly at an earlier period.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY.—The Milan correspondent of the *Times* considers from the superior amount of Piedmontese, Roman, and Tuscan troops concentrating against him, that the Marshal will be forced to demand a capitulation. The *Patria* of the 26th publishes in a supplement a letter from Reggio of the 24th, announcing that the Piedmontese had attacked the Austrians at Placentia and defeated

them with a loss to the Austrians of 6,000 men. [Very improbable].

PREPARATIONS AT VIENNA.—The Council of Ministers resolved on the 28th of March to place the whole of the imperial army, including all the first battalions of the Landwehr of the thirty-five German regiments of foot on a war footing, and to send all the troops that could be spared to Italy. It is intended to raise the Italian army to 80,000 men.

POLAND.—The *Allgemeine Preussische Zeitung* announces that the Polish National Committee of Posen is solved, and has reconstituted itself into a Commission, which, according to the King's order, is to re-organize the Grand Duchy on a Polish principle. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* declares that an army of 100,000 men is collected on the Prussian and Austrian frontier, especially on the former, and that a camp of 60,000 men has been made near the little frontier town of Slepce.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia has been obliged to make further concessions to his subjects. Count Schwerin having resigned his office, has been replaced by Mr. Beckerath, deputy of Crefeldt, near Dusseldorf. The latter statesman, as our readers may recollect, is an earnest advocate for the separation of Church and State. The King has further declared that all petitions are in future to be presented to Ministers, they being the responsible government. The Diet was to meet on the 2nd, but it was expected that it would be dissolved almost immediately, and a National Assembly summoned. The Ministry has determined to submit to the Diet a law of elections, which, in fact, indirectly guarantees universal suffrage. The plan is the following:—

The country will be divided into electoral districts. There will be two categories of electors: the first will include all persons—in a word, there will be universal suffrage; the second will comprise electors chosen by the former body, and who in turn will definitively choose the members of the Diet. There will be one elector of the second category for every 500 inhabitants, and one member of the Diet for every 10,000. There will be but one chamber. All persons twenty-one years of age will be electors and eligible.

THE CHARTIST CONVENTION.

Yesterday, the "National Convention" of the delegates of the Chartists met, for the despatch of business, in the Lecture-hall, John-street, Fitzroy-square. At ten o'clock, most of the delegates had assembled, and the hall was attended by rather a numerous body of auditors. Mr. P. McGrath was called to the chair, and Mr. C. Doyle was appointed to act as secretary to the Convention.

The number of delegates is forty-nine, to which number the appointments were confined, in order to keep within the provisions of the Convention Act.

On the return of Mr. Charles MacCarthy, as the delegate of the Irish Democratic Confederalists, being read, Mr. CUFFAY objected to its reception, as the return was in violation of the instructions issued by the executive committee of the National Charter Association. After some discussion, the question was referred to a committee. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who was received with loud plaudits on his entrance, was willing to waive his right to vote in the assembly, being a member of the executive committee. Mr. Bronterre O'Brien would not submit to the hon. member's escaping from the responsibility, whatever it might be, that he had incurred by his election. A long debate ensued, in the course of which no less than four distinct propositions were moved and seconded, and eventually a motion, moved by Mr. West, to the effect that the members of the Executive Committee who had been elected delegates should be allowed to sit and vote in the Convention, was carried by a large majority.

At the afternoon sitting, delegates from the various towns and districts of the country, including Exeter, Ipswich, Bolton, Halifax, Wigan, Leicester, Nottingham, Birmingham, Oldham, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Edinburgh, entered into statements of the state of feeling in their various localities of a very interesting nature. We have not room to give even a summary of their views, but can only indicate the general feeling. That was—confidence in the Convention; a desire to carry the charter by peaceable means, but if not, by force, if there was a chance of success. The speeches, although of a determined tone, were not of a violent character. There was a general understanding that the Convention should sit until the charter was carried. If Parliament rejected their petition, the feeling seemed to be that it ought to be regarded as a declaration of war by the property-classes against the working-classes of this country.

The Convention adjourned at five o'clock to meet again to-day.

Mr. Romilly, the new Solicitor-General, was yesterday re-elected for Devonport, without opposition.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.
Of English grain and flour the supplies since Monday are but trifling, but of Foreign very fair.
The weather appears, by the letters received this morning from various parts of the country, to be favourable for vegetation, as well as for field labour, and the markets in all directions appear to be on the decline in prices; that the trade on our market is in a very languid state, but prices without variation.
Arrivals this week:—Wheat, English 1,080, Foreign 5,680 qrs.; Barley, English 2,350, Foreign 3,050 qrs.; Oats, English 240, Foreign 9,420 qrs.; Flour, 730 sacks.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. B." We do not remember to have seen his former communication, and we suspect it must have been through mistake that the postage of his last was not paid.

"J. Smith." We will endeavour to obtain for him authentic information by next week.

"John Hume." Next week.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1848.

SUMMARY.

OUR tale is still of revolutions. Europe from end to end is in a state of ferment, and the work of ages is now done in months. All the old landmarks of political authority have been broken up. The treaty of Vienna has become obsolete. Nations are aspiring to take that place, and sustain those relationships, which promise them the fullest scope for the development of their internal resources. As yet, moreover, although there have been many tumults, some sanguinary conflicts, and several threatening appearances, actual war can hardly be said to have commenced. Such vast changes, at the cost of so little human suffering, the pen of history has never yet recorded. May the termination of the crisis prove as favourable for peace and liberty as its commencement!

The scene of the most interesting struggle, detailed intelligence of which has reached us during the past week, is Lombardy. The news of the successful insurrection in Vienna, falling upon the mind of a people exasperated by recent Austrian excesses, produced an instantaneous explosion at Milan. The populace rose as a single man to expel their foreign oppressors. Barricades started into existence as if by magic, and to the number of not less than 2,000. Pianofortes, rich furniture, noblemen's carriages, side by side with omnibuses, cabs, paving stones, and every available article of obstruction, were made use of by the people in their defence. Prodigious feats of valour were accomplished. All classes took part in the work and in the fray. For four days the contest raged; during four days the city gates were in possession of the military, and all communication with the adjoining country cut off. Radetsky, the Austrian commander, driven with his troops into the citadel, threatened bombardment. He was probably without the means of carrying his threat into execution. Provisions failed him. News from Vienna disheartened him; and by a feint he at length evacuated his post, and retired with his discomfited army towards the frontier of the kingdom. Meanwhile Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, at the head of his soldiery, crossed the Tessin, and virtually proclaimed war against Austria. The last accounts leave him in quest of the Austrian force, which will probably be driven from the Italian territory utterly defeated. Several other towns have risen, and succeeded in throwing off the yoke. Venice has proclaimed a republic. Parma and Modena have driven out their Sovereigns; and present appearances indicate that Italy will successfully assert her independent nationality. Austria, it is true, has made a declaration of her intentions to recover the possessions which patriotism has wrested from her grasp; but it is very doubtful if Austria has the power to give effect to her will. "The mighty are fallen; the strong have become weak."

Denmark, too, has her rebellious provinces—Holstein and Sleswig—the position and designs of which may be gathered from information furnished to us by a correspondent. Matters look warlike in that quarter. Denmark insists upon her rights. The two provinces, abetted by Prussia, maintain a firm front, and stand prepared to try the arbitrement of arms. The cloud, however, it is hoped, will blow over—the latest accounts indicating some prospect of amicable arrangement.

In the midst of all these commotions, it was not likely that degraded and dissevered Poland would sit quiet. Once again, it is about to contend for a distinct nationality. Once again, it will measure swords with the leviathan of the North. What may be its destiny, none can safely predict. Already Russia is engaged in making formidable preparations for a contest, and, if troubles in the southern part of that kingdom do not prevent, will move an overwhelming force into the heart of Poland. It is difficult, in these days of change, to

hazard a probable conjecture as to the issue of any single movement. The present state of Europe will undoubtedly favour this last effort of the Poles, and the certainty that it will be a last effort will probably nerve them to obstinate and protracted hostility. What part, if any, Prussia will act, remains to be seen. The Frankfort deputies have declared in favour of lending the assistance of Germany against the autocrat, but there is good reason also for suspecting that Frederick William is playing a deceitful part, and that underhand negotiations are already commenced by him with Russia, for restoring the now blighted prospects of despotism.

But Frederick of Prussia will probably have enough to do at home, ere long. His people and the Germans in general regard him with suspicion. His project of putting himself at the head of united Germany meets with small encouragement. The ideas of the people are everywhere far in advance of those of their rulers. A United Republic is more likely than a United Monarchy. Southern Germany treats with contempt and ridicule the grand movement of the Berlin court. The deputies at Frankfort, who speak the sentiments of the great majority of the people, are far more intent upon securing rational liberty than upon shedding lustre upon an ambitious house. In fact, the movement in Germany may be said only to have commenced. The popular will has simply asserted its own supremacy. It has not, as yet, clearly pronounced its political decision. Our impression is that Frederick William will be detected in some treacherous intrigue, and will be sent upon his travels to join the assembly of ex-rulers.

Belgium has been in a state of excitement. A host of propagandists, starting from Paris, and armed for conflict, invaded that kingdom with a view to the establishment of a republic. The first party, occupying a special train, were whirled beyond the frontier, and found themselves quietly surrounded by a superior military force at the first Belgian station. Another party were warmly received by a small military force, defeated, and dispersed. What countenance these propagandists might have from the Government of France is matter rather of sinister report than of clear proof. But there appears to be great danger that our aristocracy, eager to embroil this nation with the Continent, will determine, at all risks, to uphold the throne of Leopold. Opportunities for interference will not be wanting, and, if we may judge from present symptoms, will be speedily seized. Then will come war—a general European war—and then—but we forbear to speculate.

Late intelligence from France is of a kind to produce uneasiness. Paris, indeed, is tranquil; but at Lyons, and other provincial towns, lamentable outbreaks have occurred. Disorganization is creeping through the ranks of the military; and suffering workmen, driven headlong to violence by the force of excited passions, make fearful incursions upon social order. The Irish deputation, seeking French assistance in their projected contest for Irish nationality, have been received by the Provisional Government, and sent home by M. Lamartine with a befitting reply—one, however, the spirit of which they seemed neither to understand nor to appreciate. As the elections draw nigh, excitement may be expected to increase; but we have yet hope that France will realize her grand experiment.

Matters at home, although not equally important with the events of the Continent, wear an increasingly sombre and alarming aspect. In Ireland, disaffection spreads with fearful rapidity. Rebellion is openly and perseveringly advocated by Mr. Mitchell and his associates; and preparations are making, on the one side and the other, for a conflict which appears almost inevitable. The Repeal Association, with its feeble leaders, vainly endeavours to avert the catastrophe. Thus far the Catholic priesthood have deprecated an appeal to arms, but there are symptoms that even they are wavering. Government are taking formidable military precautions, which, but for recent events, might be thought amply sufficient to put down rebellion. In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord John Russell made a statement on the subject; and was, of course, much cheered in expressing his determination to uphold her Majesty's authority, and in hinting at the probability of asking for extraordinary powers to put down disaffection. Meanwhile, it is an ugly circumstance, that evictions are going on by wholesale in Ireland, and that the small and inadequate remedial measures brought forward by Ministers, remain, as yet, on the threshold of the House. Ireland has, in truth, been lost sight of in the efforts of the Minister to make sure of the sinews of war. "Taxation first," is the Ministerial motto, although one-third of the empire may be on the borders of rebellion.

Another cause for anxiety at home is the revival of the Chartist agitation throughout the country. A national convention, the delegates to which have been elected by great meetings throughout the country during the last few weeks, is now being held in London, to determine upon

the course to be taken at the present juncture. At some of these meetings the language has been very inflammatory—in fact, just of that character which our aristocratic rulers will be best pleased with. How far the views expressed on these occasions are sympathized in by the working classes generally, we are unable to say. We believe, however, that they are, to a great extent, misrepresented by some who have officiously come forward as leaders and advisers; and our suspicion is confirmed by a published statement from the secretary of the delegates of the metropolitan districts, repudiating in the strongest terms the language of some of the orators, and expressing a firm determination to maintain peace and order in the forthcoming demonstration at Kennington Common.

These unpleasant symptoms apparently give no uneasiness to our legislators. Their spirits seem to rise with every fresh indication of danger. The House of Commons has become a House of Merriment. Expostulations and warnings on the part of members possessing the confidence of the people, and representing the largest constituencies of the country, are treated as an excellent joke, and met with "loud laughter," and "Oh, oh!" The majority of the recently-elected House feels so secure and comfortable in its position that it can afford to add insult to injustice. They are determined that there shall be no mistake about their views—no supposition that they sympathize one iota with the universal and indignant demand for a reduction of taxation and a reduction of expenditure. Wonderful infatuation! We are much mistaken if the debate of Friday night will not cost them dear. It has had the good effect of throwing additional light upon the composition of the House of Commons. From an analysis of the division list, published in the *Daily News*, it appears that the majority of 295 which voted against Mr. Hume's motion for reducing the army, comprised at least 115 holding commissions in the army or navy, or standing in the nearest personal relationship, by birth or marriage, to those who do. If to these be added the holders of civil appointments under the present ministry, and the aspirants to office, under any ministry that may follow them, we shall have fully two-thirds of the majority accounted for. To contend with such a majority is manifestly an absurdity. It is ridiculous to expect any amendment of our fiscal system, without a thorough reconstruction of our present landlord and military Lower House.

THUNDERCLOUDS.

EVER since the occurrence of the French revolution we have watched with deep solicitude, not unmingled with alarm, the change which has come over the temper of that vast portion of our working classes which our constitution excludes from the exercise of political rights. In common with most men who use their reason, we foresaw that the success of the populace in Paris, in Vienna, and in Berlin, would revive in our own people hopes long dormant, and would suggest and recommend means of realizing them, perilous to the maintenance of social order. The madness of a Whig administration increased our apprehension. The extensive corruption, and conservative timidity of our electoral class, opened up no prospect of gradual and peaceful change. Many causes had conspired to throw the management of the masses into the hands of men who have established no successful claim to prudence, and who appeared to have deemed it no part of their duty to attempt the binding up of social wounds, or allaying the fierceness of vindictive passions. We saw in these things the elements of an explosion. We have done our best to point out the danger, and the sole remaining path to safety. Would that we could congratulate our readers upon the blowing over of the storm! We cannot. A collision is, we fear, all but inevitable—and with recent history before his eyes, no man can foretell with confidence what may be its result.

Thus much, however, we may affirm. On behalf of no cause, however right in itself, however sacred, however deserving of success, can a people measure their strength with constituted authorities, without entailing evils which every friend of humanity must deeply deplore. On which side soever victory may declare itself, all parties will suffer incalculable loss. Could the People's Charter be established to-morrow by superior physical force, the means resorted to for its attainment would deprive it of half its value. Wrested by an excited people from a resistant oligarchy by any other than constitutional weapons, it would be converted from a boon into a bane. Liberty would gain nothing from a triumph thus achieved. The hot passions which seize witholden rights, will blindly use them. Individual freedom always swoons under the shock of arms. Even, therefore, on the supposition, not perhaps the most probable, that the unenfranchised are sure to retire victors from a contest with Government, we verily believe they would gain nothing substantial, and the country would lose much. At all events, the time which would be required for the subsidence of

terror, the revival of confidence, and the restoration of reason to supremacy, would delay the benefits to be anticipated from a just distribution of political power, more than an exclusive use of peaceful efforts could possibly have done. Lancing the gum is not the surest way to secure the cutting of a tooth—nor is a tendency of blood to the head to be cured by phlebotomy.

Fearful, then, as we are, that the ship will be driven ashore, and convinced that none but wreckers can gain by such a calamity, we make one more effort for a peaceful solution of the present crisis. The drowning, it is said, will catch at straws. More in earnestness of desire, than in the swellings of hope, we implore all parties to deliberate upon the present position of the country—its dangers and their duties—the forbearance it demands, and the self-sacrifice it exacts. For the sake of humanity, for the sake of liberty, for the sake of religion, let us all coolly revolve in our minds the consequences of any serious struggle between the governors and the governed, and whilst time yet remains to us, endeavour to avert it. Whatever may occur, the consciousness of having done all that it was possible for us to do, in order to secure justice without a resort to violence, will be satisfactory to those who truly love their country.

If any class can save us from inextricable confusion, it is the middle-class. If any have more reason than others to dread it, it is they. Be their theories what they may, they cannot long postpone the change which they so needlessly dread. Seven-eighths of our population cannot be kept much longer outside the pale of citizenship, whilst all the peoples of Europe are securing their freedom. What *must* be conceded ere long, may more safely, and conveniently, be conceded at once. Delay, in this instance, is doubly dangerous. It serves but to irritate those whom it cannot eventually subdue. Meanwhile, public agitation, languishing confidence, interruption to trade, heavier fiscal burdens, increased enmity between classes who ought to be at one, monstrous projects of all kinds, sinister reports, and perpetual alarms, are all the fruit to be obtained from the postponement of justice. Why should we not, without waiting till our concession loses all grace, yield to the millions what we cannot rightly withhold? Give them an equal place, in our representative system! Elevate them to the dignity and responsibility of citizenship! Display towards them a spirit of fraternity! Let this be done confidently, ungrudgingly, and with generous heartiness of manner; and all threatening appearances will probably pass away. Boldness may save us—timidity only augments our danger.

It will be said, in reply, that a demonstration of such a kind by the middle classes cannot be made on the spur of the moment. True! There lies the difficulty. But the middle classes have, *par excellence*, their representatives and leaders—few, but faithful—men of vast influence—men generally trusted in—men who, in such an emergency, might properly speak in their name. Let these gentlemen step forth, and declare for a complete representation of the people, and they would do their country invaluable service. An overture of reconciliation with the millions from them—an offer of assistance in a pacific enterprise for perfect political equality—a pledge to concentrate upon that point their influence and their efforts—might, even now, late as it is, turn the current of popular feeling into a safe and constitutional channel. We entreat them to reflect on this. Great is their responsibility. Much depends on them—we had almost said, everything. To save life, to avert a fearful amount of suffering, to check the approach of wild disorder, to snatch their country from the very brink of a precipice—Oh! what sacrifices it is not worth while to make, in order to a "consummation so devoutly to be wished?" What forms of etiquette, what political conventionalisms, ought to stand in the way of so noble an attempt? May the God of wisdom and of justice guide them to a sound decision!

Time, however, presses. Our great fear is, lest the working-men, stimulated by spouting incendiaries, should be goaded into a false position, in which blood will be shed. Thenceforth, moderation will be impossible. Government, on the one hand, and the unenfranchised on the other, will be committed to extremities. Brute force will, in such case, be the only order of the day. Concessions will come too late. Mediation will be of no avail. The destinies of the country will hang upon the most unlooked-for and trivial chances. A mistake, a false rumour, an accident, treachery, momentary sentiment, a sudden impulse of feeling, may turn the scale when least anticipated, and plunge us into months, or even years of embarrassment. Now, therefore, is the proper time for action. In a few days the opportunity may have gone by for ever. "What thou doest, do quickly," is the admonition which every day's events thrust upon our leading Reformers. Let them come forth and show themselves! Myriads will hail their intervention with delight. Hope will brighten many a darkening countenance—and muttering

thunderclouds, which skirt the horizon, will gradually sink below it and disappear.

A SPARK IN THE DISTANCE.

THERE are certain distinctive characteristics of the present revolution in France for which every reflective mind should thank God, and among them stands pre-eminent, and full of great and glorious promise, the acknowledgment of the nobility of intellect, and the allegiance which has been proffered by a great nation to mental superiority and genius. The movement, hitherto, has been, beyond all former revolutions, a spiritual one; men have at one and the same time risen against and demolished the established government of the country, surrounded though it was by wealth and grandeur, and bowed themselves in submission to the government of men whose only claim to their obedience is, that they are adorned with the royalty of mental greatness, and are strong in the possession of knowledge and wisdom. As an instance of this great fact, we have heard that during the insurrection at Paris, when the throne was overturned and the monarch driven like a criminal from the country he had betrayed, the mob espied Victor Hugo overlooking their proceedings; in their frenzy some cried out, "Down with him, he is a peer of France;" but the majority exclaimed, "No, but he is a poet;" and whilst he was endangered by his association with the oppressors of the people, he was saved because he was a poet!

There is something truly grand in all this, something which the mind can feed upon and rejoice in. In it may be discovered a spark of that fire which will illumine the world during a glorious millennium, when brute force shall have given way to reason, and the world shall be governed on the inalienable principles of truth and of justice. After looking back upon the history of the world, and tracing age after age and century after century of almost unbroken submission to merely material power; after brooding sadly and hopelessly on the long catalogue of oppressors, murderers, and worthless scoundrels of every sort who have governed mankind, and surveying with intensity of astonishment and grief the endless list of great and illustrious men who have risen like suns upon the world, but whose light has been quenched by the dank unwholesome vapours exhaled from wealth and the meretricious splendours of society; after pondering on all this till the heart has sickened and despair has almost overcome the mind, how refreshing is it—how inexpressibly cheering and delightful—to find that men are at length awaking to the truth that they are no longer to be governed like the brutes that perish, by the lash and the scourge!—that the Almighty never intended the mass of mankind to be the slaves of the few!—and that the real monarchs of the world, the true lords of creation, are those who, by their intellectual superiority, prove themselves to be so.

It will be worth while to inquire how it is that in England, the far-famed land of liberty and equality of rights, these great principles are as yet unknown, or, if thought of at all, are discarded as mere abstractions, impracticable and useless. There are many reasons, and we will endeavour to give a few of them. In the first place, we believe that the most powerful cause of this insensible condition of our countrymen is the deadening and destructive influence of the Established Church. By it the mind is hedged round with a certain number of creeds and forms of belief, beyond which it is heresy to venture, and in which, when once confined, a man lives, and moves, and has his being, as much as if there was nothing beyond them worth knowing, and everything besides was dangerous and unprofitable. In it the thoughts of men are chained down to a standard which was considered good some three hundred years since, by certain old gentlemen of questionable character, and still more questionable ability to fix a rule by which to guide the mind. Through it all thoughts of political equality, all ideas of civil rights and religious liberty, are quelled, or at least weakened; for men, seeing the connexion between the Church and the State, refuse to sanction innovation in the latter, lest the former should be thereby impaired; the maintenance of ecclesiastical privileges is made the excuse for adherence to civil injustice; and political enormities are palliated on the ground that they are necessary for the sustenance of the Church. Let a man once get beyond this miserable system of expediency—let him take his stand on truth alone—and although he may become a patriot, he is from that hour a bad Churchman. There is another reason why Englishmen are slow to feel the influence of intellect and of genius, and that is the pride of wealth.

"At gold's superior charms all freedom flies;
The needy sell it, and the rich man buys."

In England a man is esteemed or despised according to his possessions. If he is poor, no superiority of mind, no excellence of character, can save him from the general contumely and neglect; if he is rich, no stupidity, amounting to absolute brutality, no want of moral feeling, or even of moral life, will debar men from seeking after him, and offering their filthy adulation. Wealth is the god of Englishmen.

Their idea of civil liberty is the liberty to buy and sell and get gain; their qualification to exercise the rights of citizens is synonymous with their capacity to pay the rent of a house of a certain value. Everything is estimated by gold, and gold is everything.

Let us be thankful, however, that a spark is at length visible in the distance, giving hope of a speedy and bright illumination. Proud we may justly be of such men as Carlyle and Mackay, whose mission it is to lead the thoughts of men into a higher and nobler sphere, where they may ply their strength unencumbered by the sickly conventionalities of society, and unfettered by superstition and error; and cheerily may we sing with the latter—

"There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a flower about to blow,
There's a midnight blackness changing
Into grey—
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!"

MAGISTRATES AND CONSTABLES.

THE following is the report of a case recently tried at the Cambridge March Assizes, before the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer:—

"A young man, aged 21, was convicted of having stolen a pair of cloth boots, and the prosecutor recommended the prisoner to mercy, on account of his previous good character, and of this having been his first offence.

"THE CHIEF BARON: Had you refrained from prosecution, you might yourself have shown him the mercy you now ask for him from me.

"THE PROSECUTOR replied, that it had been his wish to let the prisoner go, but he had informed the constable of his loss, and the constable had insisted that the matter should be brought before a magistrate, who had thought it right to commit the prisoner.

"THE CHIEF BARON: I feel very strongly on this point, and take every fitting opportunity for making my views on it known. I think that it becomes a prosecutor in the case of an offender of tender years, or just entering into life, to consider whether he will not best discharge his duty to society by overlooking a first offence. Public justice does not require that every man shall be punished for every offence which he may commit; and a magistrate may, nay ought, to ask a prosecutor, before a charge has been pressed so far as to leave the magistrate no choice, whether he will persist in pressing his accusation. I commended on a recent occasion at Bedford a constable who had had the good sense and humanity to seek out the prosecutor of a trifling charge against an offender, not theretofore known as such, and ask him whether he intended to persevere in it, instead of doing his utmost, for the sake of the small reward, to bring the case to the assizes. In that case the prosecutor had been subjected to losses, and was compelled to proceed; but it continually happens that prosecutors are urged on by the constables to prosecute when they would rather yield to the suggestions of humanity and extend indulgence to a first offence. This is done for the sake of a few paltry pence which are allowed for the attendance of constables. I have now no choice, and must do my duty.

"The prisoner having made no answer to the demand of the officer, whether he had anything to say why judgment should not be passed, the Chief Baron said: I think that no man does credit to his own views of his duty to society, who, for a petty loss, cuts off from him by whose act he is a loser—if that act is a first deviation from the paths of honesty—all chance of returning to society without the stigma of a conviction for felony impressed on him for ever. That this has been done in many cases, as in this, through the meddling officiousness of constables, greedy for the small gain of the addition made to their ordinary payment when they go to the assizes, is clear, and I invite the attention of magistrates to the fact. The verdict of the jury cannot be disregarded; and I trust that when the prisoner comes out of prison he will justify by his conduct the kind recommendation of his master."

It is impossible not to approve of the observations made by the Chief Baron, but, like most of the observations that proceed from the Bench, they are addressed to the wrong parties.

The grand jury are composed of magistrates, and are the sinners in such cases. Why did not his lordship's remarks take the form of an admonition to the magistrates who committed? Why is it that his lordship, or some other of their lordships, do not address to the grand juries admonitory as well as complimentary observations? Why do not my lords the judges remonstrate with them on the game-laws, and their trifling wilful trespass commitments? And why do not they put the saddle on the right horse, namely, the aristocracy who make these laws? And why subject the poor prisoner who had had punishment enough to further imprisonment?

The truth is, our criminal code in relation to the laws of property is severe and unjust. The laws are made by those who have property, and the sufferings they inflict are not felt by themselves; but when the Rev. Mr. Cavendish was committed by a magistrate for swindling, the other day, he was brought up and suddenly discharged. Why? at whose instance? Why is not the magistrate required to state? The Secretary of State interfered the other day, and required from a magistrate, who was reported to have rebuked a policeman for using his staff brutally, to explain.

Perhaps we may yet have some peer ask her Majesty's Ministers how it happened that equal justice was not meted out to the Rev. Mr. Cavendish.

THE ARISTOCRACY AND THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

ONE especial danger to which the cause of progress is now exposed in Germany, is from the King of Prussia, and the other crowned heads on the Continent; but from King Frederick William in particular. He will, most likely, play the people false; and the postponement of a complete reckoning with him will be the cause of great evils, and of much misery to the people, and the suppression of a still greater amount of good.

Men at his age seldom change for the better—princes, never.

It is truly painful to see the course which our aristocracy take. Thirty years of broken promises to his people have not diminished the respect of our patricians for him; thereby showing that they reverence royalty as a principle of despotism. The despotic spirit is known by continental Europe to have been identical with royalty.

Our aristocracy ought to be aware that the people of England are convinced of this, and have as great a distaste for the continental princes as the unhappy people over whom these princes have held sway.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is reported to have commanded the slaughter that commenced in Berlin; and it is believed, also, that he is here, because he dare not be there.

In this country he cannot but be viewed as the representative of thirty years of broken promises.

If he dare now be in Prussia, why is he here, when his brother is in trouble; and he, as the heir to the throne, ought to be in his own country, comforting, supporting, and aiding his people; on the hypothesis, at least, that they have confidence in him, and he is friendly to constitutional liberty?

Yet see, from the *Times* newspaper, of Monday, how the aristocracy still respect him:—

"On Saturday morning, shortly after the arrival of a courier with despatches from Berlin, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia had a long interview with Viscount Palmerston at the residence of the Legation in Carlton-house-terrace.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, honoured the Prince with their company at luncheon on Saturday, at the Prussian Legation.

"In the afternoon his Royal Highness honoured the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with a visit at Stafford-house.

"The Prince subsequently called at Buckingham-palace, and had an interview with the Prince Consort.

"His Royal Highness, before returning to the residence of the Legation, honoured with visits his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Naples (Count of Syracuse) at Mivart's Hotel; the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, in Connaught terrace; and Lord and Lady Beaulieu, in Hyde-park-terrace.

"At three o'clock horses from the Royal-mews were sent round for the use of the Prince, but as his Royal Highness did not leave the Legation until after four o'clock, on his arrival they were ordered back to the stables.

"After dinner the Prince honoured the Royal Italian Opera with his presence, occupying with the Duchess of Kent her Majesty's box. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Prince Lowenstein, and Captain de Boyen.

"Later in the evening the Prince honoured the Viscountess Palmerston's Assembly with his presence.

"In the evening the Prince dined with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge-house.

"Among the complimentary calls on his Royal Highness during Saturday and yesterday were those of the Marquis and Marchioness Cholmondeley, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Earl Delawarr, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Jersey, Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, Viscount Sydney, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord and Lady Henckler, Lord and Lady Montague, Lady Georgiana Fane, the Baroness Bray and the Hon. Mr. Murray, Lord Beaumont, Admiral Sir E. Codrington, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Colonel Sir Horace Seymour, Equerry to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, &c."

There is no getting rid of the conclusion that the Prince of Prussia is here because he dare not be at home, he being believed to be an enemy of progress.

The danger is, that the aristocracy in the clubs, instead of allowing these men to live here quietly, will make them the centre of intrigues, and the source of evils to the countries from which they have fled.

The *Times* on Thursday had this paragraph:—

"The statement which appeared under this head yesterday, to the effect that the Prince of Prussia had an interview with her Majesty on Tuesday evening, at Buckingham-palace, rested on no authority, and was inadvertently inserted."

We hope this contradiction was commanded; and that the aristocracy will not be allowed to identify her Majesty with their movements.

The *Swansea Herald* contains a letter from Frost, the Chartist convict, now in Van Diemen's Land, to a friend in Wales. He says:—"In November I received a ticket of leave, which enables me to go where I please, and to engage in business for myself if I like. I am now an assistant in a school; my situation is a very comfortable one."

The *Daily News*, in remarking on the profuseness with which academic titles are conferred in Scotland, says it has caused the witticism that the Scotch universities are falling by degrees.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

CENTRALIZATION.—PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

There is good ground for believing that the eyes of the public, and even of members of Parliament and some of the Ministers themselves, are opening wide to the evils and dangers of that centralizing policy to which our Government has unhappily lent itself in its wretched educational and public health measures. The numerous and important deputations from the municipal corporations have shown Lord Morpeth that he cannot safely persist in a measure which would virtually supersede our municipal institutions; and we confidently expect that the bill will not be pressed on Parliament in its present most objectionable form. We know that some members of her Majesty's Government (though not of the Cabinet) have expressed their wish not only to check, but even to put back, the centralizing policy of the day. It is a circumstance of good omen that the *Morning Chronicle*, which has hitherto been among the most ardent instigators of the Government in the Public Health Bill, is now exposing the extreme danger to our municipal institutions of that measure. The following remarks appear in that paper of Thursday last:—

The intention of this measure, "the Health of Towns Bill," is worthy of the age and the country in which we live. The practical methods by which it is proposed to carry out those intentions are, we think, as unworthy of the political science of our age, as we are assured they must, if adopted, prove galling and intolerable to English independence of spirit and hatred of perpetual interference.

We cannot to-day enter into the details of the proposed bill, but we commend a careful analysis which appeared in the *Jurist* of the 28th of February last to the perusal and serious consideration of the country. We will merely tell them, in the words of the *Jurist*, that this bill "is a proposal to take away from every municipal corporation and local jurisdiction in England and Wales the principal part of its powers of managing its own affairs, and regulating local taxation and expenditure. It is also the first proposal that has been made to give an extensive power of taxation to a non-representative and irresponsible body. It also enacts that local boards are not to be allowed to appoint their own officers on their own authority; that the surveyor authorized by the *Central Five* is to enter, at pleasure, the house of any man in England, on a nominal notice of twenty-four hours, without any cause or reason assigned; that no court of justice, church, chapel, or theatre, or other place of public entertainment, or for the assemblage of large bodies of people, is to be built, until the *Central Board* has seen the plan; that the *Central Five* shall appoint the chairman of every local board.

Such are a few, and but a few, of the singularly obnoxious details of the proposed bill; and such a system as this is a flagrant specimen of the worst sort of "centralization *exaggerée*" of M. Dunoyer—a system which interferes, in the most unnecessary manner, with the interests and business of local bodies; which, in many cases, absorbs the minutest administrative functions into the central administrative board; which deprives the local functionaries of the discretion and independence of action without which it is useless to expect they will take any real interest in their duties. It is needless to add, that this meddling with everybody's business must entirely prevent the *Central Five*, even were they multiplied a hundred-fold, from properly performing the important functions of organizing uniform systems of operation.

These things, we repeat, shall not come to pass without our protesting against them. We cannot quietly see every local sanitary body, from John of Groat's House to the Land's End, tied to the metropolitan apron-strings of the Central Commission.

We see that several of the parishes of London are holding public meetings and petitioning against the Public Health Bill. At a meeting of the parish of Christ Church, Newgate-street, on Wednesday, the following excellent resolution, amongst others, was passed:—

That the vestry pledges itself to oppose, by every legal means, the passing into law of all or any of the measures which had been already, or should hereafter be introduced into Parliament, under the pretence of the promotion of the public health, and which should propose the introduction, in any form, of the system of centralization, or the infringement of the rights and privileges of those municipal institutions which formed the basis and safeguard of the civil liberties of Englishmen, and the best—and, indeed, the only—security for the maintenance of law and order, and for the prevention of anarchy and dangerous discontent.

OUR CORRUPT ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

Although Government make no sign, some of their organs are beginning to perceive the danger of their stand still, or rather retrograde policy, and to urge a reform of our representative system. Thus the *Ministerial Examiner* shows up our present representative system in rather strong language, in its Saturday's number. We extract the principal portion of the article:—

That the existing elective system offers inducement and facility to corrupt proceedings, is shown unequivocally, if not satisfactorily, by the fate of election petitions during the present session. The result to the sitting members has been tragical; but may be very briefly told.

A number of petitions were withdrawn: no proof that their allegations were either unfounded or exaggerated. The proceedings, in some nine or ten, were arrested by a preliminary squabble about recognizances. As yet only fifteen committees have reported. Out of these, the elections have been declared void in eleven instances, and fifteen members have lost their seats. One suffered punishment for a technical error; all the rest for bribery and treating. This is not the worst. In six out of the ten cases, the corruption had been so obviously systematic and permanent that the issue of the new writs has been suspended.

The general result will be best seen in the following form:—

GREAT YARMOUTH.—A. Lennox, and O. E. Coope—not duly elected—by their agents guilty of bribery—not cognizant—systematic bribery—borough ought to be disfranchised—writ suspended.

KINSALE.—S. Guinness—by his agents guilty of bribery—not with his knowledge—new writ issued.

LANCASTER.—S. Gregson—by himself and his agents guilty of treating—with his knowledge—writ issued.

BOLTON.—W. Bolling—duly elected—bribery proved—not by or with consent of Bolling or his agents.

CARLISLE.—John Dixon, and H. Hodgson—not duly elected—Hodgson, by his agents, guilty of treating—acts of treating not proved to be at his expense, Mr. Head having advanced £1,200—writ issued.

LYME REGIS.—Neville Abdy—duly elected—voters struck off the poll for corruption—the petition promoted by Mr. Attwood, who had endeavoured to buy votes—and he to bear expense of petition.

LINCOLN.—C. Seeley—not duly elected—bribed by his agents—was cognizant of treating—new writ issued.

HARWICH.—John Attwood—not duly elected—guilty, by agents—not proved to be cognizant—writ suspended.

BEWLEY.—T. J. Ireland—guilty, by agents, of bribery and treating—not proved to have been cognizant—systematic corruption in borough—writ suspended.

DUNDALK.—C. C. M'Tatish—not duly returned—parties not entitled to be on the roll voted for him—other candidate substituted.

DERBY.—E. Strutt, and F. L. Gower—guilty, by agents, of bribery and treating—not proved to be cognizant—systematic corruption in borough—writ suspended.

HORSHAM.—J. Jervis—not duly elected—guilty, by his agents, of treating—writ suspended.

RYE.—H. M. Curtis—not duly elected—no proof offered of allegations of bribery and treating—petitioners to pay expenses.

This is pretty well for the beginning of one session. But what remedy is it proposed to apply? The issue of new writs, as we have just intimated, has been suspended in six cases; and in one of them (Great Yarmouth), a bill for disfranchising the freemen has been introduced. We have little faith in any such cure, we must confess. To strike off half a constituency in which corruption is proved to have struck root, is to leave a smaller and "more manageable" constituency. There is no purification in that. Nor have we greater faith in another remedy suggested, of throwing open the peculant constituencies to the neighbouring hundreds. There is more plausibility in the proposal to transfer the elective franchise from small and corrupt boroughs, to large, unrepresented, or imperfectly-represented communities; but this plan (which would, besides, be almost as difficult to carry into effect as a more comprehensive and efficient measure) is open to the objection of punishing alike the innocent and the guilty electors.

The suggestion or adoption of inadequate remedies, however, is not the worst feature perceivable in the proceedings of the House of Commons in regard to these corrupt constituencies. A sort of shrinking imbecility, a timid avoidance of every kind of decided action, threatens danger to the constitution in another way. Already, this session, has the issue of new writs been suspended in six cases. The Sudbury writ was suspended several years ago, and no further step has yet been taken. If the same timid precedent is now to be followed, we shall have every constituency in which the existence of systematic corruption is proved to any extent, placed one after another in abeyance. We shall see the number of members in the House of Commons gradually reduced by arbitrary *ex-parte* resolutions of the House itself. Along with the guilty, the most blameless, high-spirited, and independent electors in England, may thus be disfranchised, *en masse*, and without form of trial. And all this by a tribunal, not a dozen of whose members can declare themselves free from the charge of countenancing, and thereby indirectly encouraging, undue influences in elections.

Our opinion of the absolute necessity of adopting the ballot, sooner or later, is well known. In the practice of secret voting alone do we see anything like a guarantee against the organization of extensive agencies of corruption. That method of voting enables the weak and timid to escape the snare of the corruptor; and, altogether preventing the unscrupulous from ascertaining whether they have been mutually true to their shameful bargains, it weakens the bond which unites partners in guilt. But to be efficient, secrecy in voting must be compulsory, and it must be real. The mere adoption of the ballot-box as the medium of tendering votes will be insufficient, so long as a number of small constituencies are retained. No ballot can afford secrecy where the number of voters do not exceed one or two hundred, parcelled out into little knots of family allies, employers and employed, patrons and dependents. It is only in numerous constituencies that secret voting is thoroughly practicable; and the concession of vote by ballot must be accompanied by a re-construction of electoral districts, on the basis of population.

It is obvious, therefore, that the further reforms in the organization of our elective system which are required to give reality and efficacy to the work of 1831, are of a nature to tax the most vigorous efforts of reformers, and require the enlistment of as many auxiliaries as possible. The undue influence possessed by those who direct with most efficiency the existing electioneering system, is too profitable to be relinquished without an earnest struggle. The extent of the reform required to restrain this undue influence within safe and wholesome limits, is so great as to intimidate the listless and the apprehensive. We entertain not the shadow of a doubt that a redistribution of the electoral districts, and the introduction of vote by ballot, must be obtained by forming an alliance with a large body of those who are now outside the electoral pale, on the terms of bringing them within it. And to say truth, we are glad this is the case; for among the skilled artisans there exists a body equally intelligent, equally well educated, and by their position much more independent of the patronage of the wealthy, than the poorer of the ten-pounder class. The extension of the suffrage to skilled artisans would infuse a large and healthy accession of independent voters into our now sickly electoral system; and would go far to ensure us a House of Commons honest enough, and strong enough, to give liberal and intelligent ministers what the best of them seem to need, courage to brave the destructives among the aristocracy a little more frequently and more decidedly.

THE DUTY OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.—NECESSITY OF REFORM IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In a series of able articles on these eventful times, the *Daily News* thus boldly points out the duty of

the middle class, and the necessity for reform in the House of Lords:—

The middle class of Englishmen should put forward their *Charter*, if, at some critical period, they wish to avoid being altogether set aside and trodden down, as the middle class of Frenchmen have been in the late revolution. . . . The Government of constitutional England was never able to do much for itself. It has always been driven, and must now be driven. And if the active mind and intelligence of the middle class do not arise to give force and guidance to the governing powers, the lower classes may take the initiative themselves. And this, we do think, would be the most deplorable of human events. To obviate such a catastrophe, and to preserve to the middle class that fair and salutary prominence and influence without enjoying which they will be trodden down, and without demanding which they will never enjoy it, what should the middle classes seek? We answer, first of all, the completion of the great measure of 1831, the reform of the Legislature, and the bringing that Legislature into accordance with the spirit of the age, with the revolutions that have taken place in our social frame, and with the working necessities of government. The electoral franchise should be extended, small constituencies done away with, the ballot adopted, and the principle of population admitted far more than at present into the law of representation, without excluding the paramount claims of property and intelligence. But we do not hesitate to say that it is not so much the Lower House of Parliament which demands reform as the Upper House. The House of Lords, as at present constituted, is the true *incubus* upon the country—not the less an *incubus* or dead weight because it takes itself off from time to time, in order not to stifle outright the nation which it overlies. The evil of the House of Lords consists not in its acts so much as its character. It is not the good laws which it rejects that rise in judgment against it, but the good laws it prevents from ever seeing the light. When any one political measure is to be contemplated or desired, what is the first thought? Will it be accepted by the House of Lords? Why have we at this moment in the House of Commons no Liberal party capable of taking the reins of government with the force, the talent, and the confidence that a Government of this country ought to have? The House of Lords is the cause. Why have the Whigs the monopoly of power without the capacity to exercise it? Why is there no popular party, no Radical party in Parliament? Why is it that the moment a new or clever man gets elected on the strength of Radical or popular opinions—why is it that he deserts them the moment he gets into the House? Because the House of Lords forbids power to fall into other than aristocratic hands. We tell the middle classes of England that they never will have a party in the House of Commons as long as the House of Lords remains what it is. The first step, then, for the middle classes and for the popular party is, to demand the reform of the House of Lords. How, and in what shape, a reform of our aristocratic chamber should be proposed shall form the subject of future consideration.

In a subsequent article, our contemporary proceeds to describe the kind of reform he would demand. He proposes that the principle of election should be applied to the English as well as the Scotch and Irish peerage:—

The question is, who are to be the electors, and what the circumscription of the elected? Reserving the right of all existing peers, except those who can be proved bankrupt, or guilty of baseness, in a court of honour, and even admitting the right of their next heirs, is it not a question of justice, as well as a means of strengthening the upper house of parliament, to admit into it those eminent men, who have attained the summit of English society by the acquirement of wealth, the possession of intelligence, or the manifestation of genius, in such a way as shall satisfy an enlightened body of electors?

The writer then proceeds to advocate the plan of making the upper house representative of all kinds of property:—

We have no objection to an upper house representing property, but let it be no exclusive kind of property. Thus, whilst in former times the magnates of a country might be assembled in no very spacious court, it was easy for the sovereign to look around, judge, and select who were the fittest men to sit in the upper council. Neither sovereigns nor ministers can now pretend to such omniscience, nor can they hope to exercise such great and extended powers with effect. The crown must call election to its aid. And here, again, let electoral rights be based on property. Whosoever has looked at our financial state, and at the weight of debt incurred in the last generation, must have come pretty nearly to the conclusion, that a great portion of the weight of the debt must be flung upon the possessors of vested and realized property. It is a heavy weight. A list of the possessors of realized property must be made. If this, striking off minor figures, be declared also the list of the electors for that proportion of the House of Peers which is to be elective, the house cannot but fulfil a character, which it by no means does at present, viz., represent the solid property of the country.

We do not say that this is actually the best plan, but it certainly is one, that in liberalizing the House of Lords would at the same time add to its strength, and enable it to have a voice and a part in the affairs of the country, in which at present it appears but as a superannuated and ill-humoured critic, with a timid and obnoxious veto.

TO TRANSFER ENGRAVINGS TO WHITE PAPER.—Place the engraving for a few seconds over iodine vapour. Dip a slip of white paper in a weak solution of starch, and when dry in a weak solution of oil of vitriol. When dry, lay a slip upon the engraving, and place them for a few minutes under a press. The engraving will thus be reproduced in all its delicacy and finish. The iodine has the property of fixing on the black parts or ink of the engraving, and not on the white. This important discovery is yet in its infancy.—*Builder*.

The *Charivari* (the French *Punch*) says that all trades are studying how to do less work. Among others, the bootmakers have resolved to make only one boot, but cannot agree for which leg it shall be. The *garçons-limonadins*, also, having resolved to go shares in the profits, propose that the *demi-tasse* be reduced, and that the masters pay the breakage.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

PUBLIC ECONOMY.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the increase of expense in certain public departments. There has been an increase of £110,000 for salaries and payments to officials during the last year. The increase in the number of persons employed is 1,250, of whom 1,109 are due to the Post-office alone. The 141 in the other departments, however, add expenses of no less than £70,000—£500 per head. In one office, a decrease of six officers had led to a proportionate increase of £6,000 in expenses; which was very singular. In the Colonial-office, the increase was £4,323 for retired allowances only—one-third of the whole amount of charge under that head. In the Admiralty, he had suggested a little more work and fewer additional hands; and it had been regarded as quite a novel suggestion. The fact is, gentlemen in public offices are above clerk's work. The Admiralty increase is £10,000. Then the Customs increase is £49,000; and this notwithstanding the lightening of the labours of the department by the abolition, in late years, of numbers of duties. The only consolatory items are a decrease of £6,696 in the Excise, and £2,018 in the Stamps and Taxes departments. Lord Ellenborough moved for a specific return of the increased salaries and emoluments of all public officers in the past year; threatening to make more searching motions.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE had no objection to the return, if it could be made in an unobjectionable form. Earl GREY, the Earl of AUCKLAND, and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, showed some difficulties in preparing the returns, and gave some information on their departments. In the Admiralty immense arrears in the books have been made good, with great labour. In the Post-office, increase of work requires increase of outlay, and is attended by increase of revenue. The increased number of appointments in 1846 was 1,241; in 1847, 1,109. The increase of letters over 1839 in 1840 was 169,000,000; that of 1841 over 1840 was 196,000,000. In 1844 rural post-offices were greatly extended, and a rise of 28 per cent. took place immediately; and last year the increase was 30 per cent. above the year before. In the present year, 400 new receiving-houses had been opened, and 417 new messengers appointed. In fact, 870 of the 1,109 new appointments had been rural appointments, and 1,300 villages have deliveries extended to them for the first time. Thus it is visible, that a more than commensurate return has been made by the Post-office for its increased expenses.

Lord STANLEY remarked the importance of the patronage of a multitude of small offices at an average salary of £30 a year; and the opportunities thus made of rewarding political friends and disappointing opponents. He, however, recommended the motion to be brought forward at a future time, after a fuller notice. This course was adopted by Lord ELLENBOROUGH.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House of Commons went into Committee of Supply, on Friday night, on the Army Estimates.

In moving the first vote of 113,847 men, Mr. FOX MAULE made an explanatory statement, to show the actual state of the army accounts, and to show also that the utmost economy had been exercised. He instituted a comparison between the present estimate for 1848-9 and that for 1835-6. The total expenditure under the present estimate would be £6,318,686: the increase in the number of men over 1835 is 32,488; in the charges the difference is only £525,230: had the scale of charge in 1835 been continued with the present number of men, the estimate for 1848-9 would have been £6,957,306: the average cost per man now is £39 10s. 8d.; in 1835 it was £42 4s. 4d. Steady reductions had also been made in the non-effective department. Mr. Maule rapidly glanced at the usual arguments derived from the extension of our dependencies, and the necessity for colonial reliefs. The total force scattered over all England and Scotland amounts to about 30,000 men—about one soldier to 1,000 of the population. In spite of the diminished expenditure, the state of the army has been greatly improved: its sanitary condition is better—crimes and punishments have decreased. The House should remember that to reduce the army is easy—to recruit it, a difficult and tedious operation.

Mr. HUME persevered in his efforts at reduction. In twelve years the charge for army, navy, ordnance, and miscellaneous estimates, had increased by more than £9,000,000; and our enormous establishments must be retrenched, unless we would come within the category of "repudiators." He moved that the number of men voted be 100,000, instead of 113,847.

Mr. OSBORNE sketched a plan by which the expenditure of the army might be reduced, and yet its efficiency be increased. The number of generals and field-officers in the British army is enormous. During the American war (1783) it was 824; during the French war (1799) 1,863; now, during peace, it is 2,106. It exceeds the number required for the French army of 400,000 men, including staff, &c., for the National Guard. Our present burdens are entailed by past wars "for honour and glory." The supplies voted in Queen Anne's time were £70,000,000; in the American war £129,000,000; in the French war of 1792, £284,000,000; from the peace of Amiens to 1815, £827,000,000. He proposed to effect savings by consolidating the several departments of the army, and retrenching superfluous items of expenditure: he would abolish various departmental salaries in that way to the amount of £53,000; all the colonels (the duty being done by the lieutenant-colonels), £146,900; second majors,

£41,000: altogether, the retrenchments he proposed would save £570,000. If the colonies require a standing army, the sooner they are lost the better; and Ireland would not need a military force if Government had gone more to the root of her evils than they did in proposing a mere landlord and tenant bill.

Colonel SIBTHORP should most cordially support her Majesty's Government in maintaining those establishments which were necessary for the national defence [loud cries of "Divide"].

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, when Sir W. MOLESWORTH rose to address the House, amidst manifestations of impatience, which were renewed from time to time. He combated the notion that the expenditure for the army and navy had not been materially increased of late years.

The whole amount of the diminution of the whole revenue since the year ending January 1846, was only £1,500,000, and this would not explain how a surplus of £3,800,000 had become a deficit of £2,950,000. It was to be explained by an increase of expenditure during the last two years to the amount of £5,250,000. A portion of that increase, namely, £1,500,000, was on account of distress in Ireland. The larger portion of the remainder was on account of the army, navy, and ordnance, the cost of which services for the year ending Jan. 1846, was £15,662,000, namely, army, £6,744,000; navy, £6,809,000; ordnance, £2,109,000; for the last year the cost of those same services was £18,500,000, namely, for the army, £7,540,000; for the navy, £8,013,000; for the ordnance, £2,947,000;—an increase in two years, on the army, of £796,000; on the navy, £1,204,000; and on the ordnance, of £838,000; in all, an increase of £2,838,000. But the deficit for the year ending January last was £2,956,000. Therefore that deficit had been occasioned by an increase of the expenditure on the army, navy, and ordnance, since the accession to office of the noble lord. He assured the noble lord that his statement was correct, and if the noble lord would consent to reduce the estimates to what they were for the year 1845-6, he promised the noble lord that the deficit for this year would be little or nothing [hear, hear]. But, on the contrary, the noble lord intended this year to increase the gross estimates for the army, navy, and ordnance, by the sum of £950,000. The committee should bear in mind that it had to choose between three alternatives, namely, a decrease of expenditure, an increase of taxation, and a permanent deficit. Now, as a permanent deficit would be most injurious to the credit of the country, as an increase of taxation was wholly out of the question, it was the bounden duty of the committee to make every effort to reduce, or at least to prevent an increase of expenditure. Supposing, however, that this could not be done without some detriment to the public service, yet he maintained that unless that detriment would be exceedingly great, it would be a lesser evil than a permanent deficit. With regard to the question raised by the hon. member for Montrose, which was whether the force of the army could be diminished without detriment to the public service, he acknowledged that there was no army in the world which was worked so hard in time of peace as the British army; but were their numbers, he would ask, too great for the purposes for which they were required?—After glancing at the distribution of our troops, the hon. baronet, in reference to this question, proceeded to point to the forces in the colonies as likely under certain circumstances to bear a reduction. He did not see, supposing the Colonial-office reformed, and free institutions were freely bestowed upon all the colonies, what necessity there would be for troops in any of the colonies, except for the military stations of Gibraltar, Malta, and the like, for which purpose some 20,000 men would be ample. He did not propose, as a noble lord seemed on a former occasion to suppose, to abandon the colonies. On the contrary, he had always been, and still was, in favour of colonizing uninhabited countries. Trade, and not dominion, however, he contended, should be our object in colonizing. For that purpose, soldiers were the worst of emigrants: and a small portion of the monies now expended on these soldiers would defray the necessary cost of planting many a flourishing community. With regard to the number of troops in Great Britain, he found, on the average of the last ten years, that 29,500 rank and file had been the effective force in this country. This year there would be 38,900, an increase of 9,400. For what purpose were they required? Was it to maintain peace and order at home? [hear]. The surest safeguard for peace and order at home was to be found in the affections of the people; and he believed that the people of England were at present sincerely attached to their institutions, and proud of them. Whilst every other throne in Europe was in danger, and crowned heads were running away in every direction, the throne of England alone remained unshaken [hear, hear]. And why was this? Because the institutions of this country were virtually republican—because democracy had triumphed of late years—because, in fact, no class was now privileged at the expense of another—and, above all, because the corn-laws had been swept away. He told the hon. gentlemen opposite that they should be most thankful—that they should express their deepest gratitude to the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth that there was no Corn-law League now in existence—no corn-laws to agitate and irritate the masses of the people [ironical cheers from the Protectionists, and renewed cries of "Divide"]. But though the institutions of the country were virtually republican, yet if they were wise, prudent, and sagacious men, they would hasten to make them still more so in appearance by a large extension of the suffrage.

Mr. COBDEN then addressed the committee, and was assailed during his speech with great interruption:—

The question was, whether they should vote in addition to the £7,900,000, which they had already agreed to for the navy, £7,100,000 for the army? When they were discussing the navy, they were told it was the right arm of the country—[hear, hear]—and there appeared to be something heinous in the idea of reducing the navy estimates. His hon. friend proposed to reduce them about one-eighth, which would amount to about £1,000,000, but he was treated by the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and others, as though he and those who thought with him, wished to have no navy at all; and he believed the noble lord at the head of the Government told the House, in his budget, that the French navy cost that country £3,800,000. Now,

he proposed to reduce the army one-ninth, or to a vote of £6,300,000.

Mr. F. MAULE: That is all we want ["Hear, hear," and a laugh].

Mr. COBDEN continued:—

But this was a question of the number of men; and when they decided that they decided the whole question. What with the interest of the funded and unfunded debt, and the consolidated debt, and the votes for the navy and ordnance, if they agreed to this vote they would have disposed already of £49,000,000 of expenditure, and with the one or two millions in the miscellaneous estimates which they could not touch, because they were fixed items, only £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 would be left for votes, upon which it was possible to make any reduction. They might debate much about some miserable trumpery vote for a messenger's wages: or the patriotism of some hon. gentlemen might soar higher, and they might hear something about the buckhounds and beefeaters, and some claptrap of that sort; but, if they allowed the great items to pass, they could not make any retrenchment. There was great discontent rising up in the country about these subjects [ironical cheers]. Hon. gentlemen opposite jeered; but would they do so if some morning they would read the letters he received from the country? [continued cheering.] He believed hon. gentlemen opposite knew as little of the state of feeling amongst the middle classes of this country—[cheers and laughter]—they had no partisan among the working classes—[laughter]—he said he believed they knew as little of the feeling of the working classes as M. Guizot did before he was sent from France [laughter]. But the question was, how did they propose to get the money? He believed it was understood by the Ministers that a majority of that House would not vote for the additional income-tax; and how would they make up the deficiency? Last year the deficit was £1,800,000; this year it was £3,000,000—there was £4,800,000. Would they raise that by increased taxes—by a new tax? If so, were they prepared to lay it on land—to make land subject to the legacy and probate duties? Was it not a reproach to them that the way in which the money should be raised was not settled before they voted it? ["hear," and a laugh.] Was it to be raised by going to the Bank, with a risk of creating fresh embarrassment there? It was lamentable to hear them talk of danger from France. The danger was from the state of our finances, and this country would be far stronger if she had a surplus revenue and fewer ships and soldiers than if she had all these augmented armaments and a deficient revenue. It was idle to talk of foreign attacks. Every post from the continent brought accounts that they were too much engaged with their own affairs to attack us, and he would ask hon. gentlemen opposite whether they were prepared to meet the discontent that was rising up, not among the working, but the middle classes of the country? ["Hear, hear," and loud cries of "Divide, divide."] He would enter his protest against the recklessness with which they voted money before they considered how it was to be raised, and would warn hon. gentlemen that they might repent having voted the money and spent it when they had not the money to spend [laughter, and ironical cheers from the Opposition].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL backed the arguments of Mr. Maule; and in doing so made two important statements,—that in regard to foreign countries nothing has occurred that calls on England in any way to entertain even the thought of formal protest or remonstrance against any proceeding that has taken place; and that Government would consider whether a decided reduction of taxes could not be made—next year. He concluded:—

I can only say that I feel very deeply for that condition of distress and embarrassment with which, I am afraid, many of our richest and most flourishing commercial towns have been visited, owing, I believe, to the scarcity of food, and other circumstances for which no Government can be answerable. I should be very happy, therefore, if I felt myself at liberty to propose a great reduction in the army and navy, so as to lighten the burden of taxation. I should think, however, that, at the present moment, whatever may be the measures which the hon. member for the West Riding may propose [loud cries of "Hear, hear!"]—whatever may be the remonstrances which may be made,—I should think I was abandoning the permanent and general interests of the country to ill-understood complaints [cheers]—to the complaints of those who would hereafter reproach us for yielding to them—if I now proposed a diminished estimate; and if I did not ask the committee to agree with us in voting the military force which we now ask you to grant, feeling confident that that force is necessary for purposes essential to the safety of this country [cheers].

Sir DE L. EVANS made an attack upon Mr. Cobden:—

He regretted to observe that the hon. member for the West Riding appeared to have entirely abandoned his vocation [laughter and cheers from the Opposition benches]. After having obtained immortal triumphs, which gained him tributes in every capital of Europe, the hon. gentleman came back, and told the House and the country that free trade was a settled thing, and that in France, especially, there was no other feeling than a desire for free trade [renewed laughter]. By and by, however, we found that these people had been thinking of something else, and, so far was free trade from being a settled thing that it had not made the slightest progress in any other country but this. The opinions of the hon. member for the West Riding were of great importance; because a circular he observed had been sent round convening a public meeting in the metropolis, for the purpose of petitioning her Majesty to dismiss her present Ministers, and to invite the hon. member (Mr. Cobden) to take their place [cries of "Oh, oh," and much laughter from the Protectionist benches]. He would not detain the House at the present late hour [cries of "Go on!" from the same quarter]. He was glad the Government were not prepared altogether to yield to the opinion of gentlemen who had nothing to do with either the naval or military departments, yet who put themselves forward and declared that they knew better what was necessary for the defence of the empire than any one connected with the military profession, and above all, better than the illustrious chief at the head of the army [cheers].

Mr. BRIGHT rose amid prolonged cries of "Oh, oh," and "Divide." He said he would not attempt

to enter into particulars with regard to military affairs, and to put his knowledge in opposition to that of the hon. and gallant member for Westminster, who was so exceedingly fond of war, that he had not only been ready to fight for his own Queen, but also for the Queen of another country,—

He would leave him to square his accounts with his constituents of Westminster [loud cries of "Oh, oh!"]; and he would venture to tell the House, that for one man in Westminster who sympathized with the speech he had just made, there were ten who would sympathize with the spirit of the observations made by the hon. member for the West Riding. [Oh, oh!] The noble lord (Lord J. Russell) had not been more fortunate in his speech. [Oh!] Every mark of approbation he had met with also came from a party in that House against whom the noble lord had been contending almost ever since he had a seat in that House [hear, hear]. The noble lord had accused the manufacturers of coming to the Home office and asking for troops. They had heard such taunts before; but, even if they were true, they had nothing to do with the question before the House ["Oh, oh!" and laughter]. When soldiers had been wanted for the north of England, it had been when the price of corn had met the views of hon. gentlemen opposite ["Oh, oh," and "Question"]. It was a proverb in Lancashire, that red coats came when bread was dear [Oh!], and that was as true as any proverb that he was acquainted with [Question]. He held in his hand an abstract of the distribution of the troops, and he found that there were in Great Britain 39,000 troops, and in Ireland 26,296 soldiers [hear, hear]. Now he wished to draw the attention of the committee to this point. In addition to that 26,000, there had been at least 1,000 more troops sent to Ireland very lately, and there were besides not less than 12,000 armed police in that country, trained and drilled, and to all intents and purposes a military force [hear]. Well, here were 40,000 men in that part of the country, and were they not entitled to take that into consideration among all the other circumstances on which the necessity for so large a number of troops was assumed? Before he became a member of that House the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) was regarded as the friend of Ireland, and the noble lord prophesied the dangers that would arise if hon. gentlemen opposite refused to take his counsel with regard to the policy to be pursued towards that country. He doubted whether there was a man in that house who had ever seen a party warfare equally ferocious with that which was waged respecting the means of improving the political condition of Ireland. Look at her political position [cheers]. She had next to no constituency, almost no registration. True, she sent 105 members to that house, but there was an inequality and a wrong in her political institutions which could not be denied, and which had been admitted more or less on all sides of the house [hear, and cries of "Question"]. She had, moreover, a church establishment, which—"Oh, oh!" and "Question". He heard Irish voices in that cry ["Oh, no," and much laughter]. But the time would come when it would hardly be believed that such abuses had been tolerated. Look at Ireland last year. More subjects had been lost by sheer famine in the highways and workhouses and in the miserable cabins than had been sacrificed in any war. Had anything been done this session for Ireland, or was anything intended to be done? ["Question," "Divide"]. If he was asked to vote £7,000,000 for Ireland and to maintain 40,000 armed men in that country, he had a right to demand, in return, if anything could be done to remedy the intolerable and disgraceful state of things that existed there. He knew from what was taking place in this country, and in this city too, that it was high time some stronger sympathy should be manifested in that house for the industry of the country, and for that economy the observance of which was essential for the contentment of the people; for hon. members might rest assured that £60,000,000 of taxation could not be continued to be levied from the people without exciting dangerous discontent ["Divide!"] They must come to economy and retrenchment when the money was desired; and if he knew anything of what was passing in the country, any efforts to raise that taxation must be unsuccessful and unavailing ["Oh, oh!" and "Divide!"]

Mr. Hume's amendment was negatived, by 293 to 39.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH proposed to reduce the number of men by 5,449 men, the number on return from India.—Negatived, by 246 to 45.

The original vote was adopted; with some others.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Earl of ABERDEEN, in reference to the important events which had recently taken place in the north of Italy, was desirous of putting a question to her Majesty's Government. It would be recollected by their lordships that the Lord President had some weeks ago laid on the table of the house copies of a correspondence which had taken place as to the possibility of any interference by Austria in the affairs of Italy, which concluded with the declaration that "any aggression on the territories or rights of the King of Sardinia would not be viewed by the government of Great Britain with indifference." Whether a similar representation was made at the same time to the court of Sardinia as to the Austrian states in Italy he did not know, but such undoubtedly ought to have been the case; for what had been the result? Why, amidst the convulsions which they had witnessed around—convulsions of an unexampled, alarming, and portentous character—the King of Sardinia had been the first power who had directly violated the public law of Europe, by commanding his troops to enter the territory of a neighbouring friendly and allied power, without the slightest pretext of a grievance, without any provocation, without any complaint or reason whatsoever assigned, and in direct violation of engagements by which he, as well as this country, was bound. He begged to ask whether her Majesty's government had at any time expressed to that of Sardinia a similar opinion to that expressed to Austria, that any act of aggression, such as he had referred to, would not be viewed by Great Britain with indifference?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, without being prepared to state at that moment any particular course which it was the intention of the government to

pursue, said he was glad of the opportunity thus afforded him to state, that although it was quite impossible her Majesty's ministers could have received any application from Austria on the subject, England not being bound by any treaty to assist that power, yet they had thought it right to desire their minister to express their hope and confidence that, in the present state of all the countries in that part of Europe, the King of Sardinia might be advised to observe a perfect neutrality. No doubt, in the then state of the Milanese territory, the King of Sardinia had thought he was justified in taking the course which he had subsequently adopted; but that course had been taken not only without the concurrence of the British government, but against their advice.

Lord STANLEY thought that the course adopted by Austria, in not interfering with the international affairs of Naples, Italy, and Sardinia, ought to have secured her against the armed invasion of the latter power. Great Britain, with all her outlying possessions, ought to be the first to protest against the right of any individual nation, whether from sympathy with supposed grievances or otherwise, to interfere in the affairs of another; and if this principle were not repudiated and put down by Europe and the civilized world, the best efforts of the British government to prevent a general and sanguinary war would be unavailing.

STATE OF IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, in reply to Lord Jocelyn,

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was quite true that language had been used in Ireland, during the last few weeks, exciting to rebellion against the Crown, and acts of violence against persons and property, with a view to establish Ireland as a separate nation, independent of the Crown of these realms. Such language might at some periods be passed over by the public authorities as the mere ravings of a disordered fancy, which could find no other vent. Unfortunately, that was not the case at the present time. The effect which had been produced in Ireland by this language was ascribable, partly to the excitable nature of those to whom it was addressed, partly to the distress unfortunately prevailing there, and, thirdly, to the great excitement created by the events which had taken place in France and other parts of the Continent. This language, however, had been followed by the manufacture of pikes, the formation of national rifle clubs, and various other preparations, openly avowed by a part of the press of that country, with a view to make a civil war in Ireland. It was not so much her Majesty's throne, or the institutions of the country, that were now in danger, as the peace of Ireland and the well-being of all classes [loud and general cheering], especially those engaged in any occupation of industry [renewed cheering]. His belief certainly was, that those who had used the language to which he had adverted had done so for the purpose of raising themselves to power, careless of the bloodshed and ruin they might cause to others [hear, hear]. It was, however, a most difficult and delicate matter for the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to consider what steps he should take. He rejoiced to assure the House that whilst the Lord-Lieutenant was anxious to put down disaffection and rebellion, no man was more earnest in his wishes to find remedies for the evils and distresses which might afflict society in Ireland. With respect to the means possessed by the Irish Government for meeting the traitorous conspiracy which threatened the peace of the country, Lord Clarendon had been in constant communication with the Secretary of the Home Department and himself. Whilst on one side there were evident preparations for rebellion, on the other the Lord-Lieutenant had received from men of all classes and religious persuasions, who were disposed to maintain order, the most gratifying assurances of the loyal spirit prevailing amongst them. The noble lord must excuse him, if at the present moment he declined stating what further measures were in contemplation by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, or her Majesty's Government. Ministers had most carefully looked into the law affecting the case, and kept up the most constant daily communication with the Lord-Lieutenant; and should he be of opinion that further and more stringent powers were necessary than they at present possessed, he should then feel it his duty to come down to the House, and ask it to entrust the Government of the country with such powers [cheers]. It was the determination of the Government, reposing the utmost confidence in Lord Clarendon, to do all in their power to maintain the peace of Ireland, and to ask Parliament for any other powers which might be deemed necessary.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.

On the question, that the Speaker do now leave the chair,

Mr. GORING moved as an amendment, that "so long, at least, as the House of Commons exercises the authority which at present it does exercise over the Established Church, no Jew ought to possess the franchise, much less be allowed to sit in that House." He protested against the bill as an act of national wickedness, which was certain to draw down on the country the direct vengeance of God.

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped that the House would go into committee at once, and would not resume the debate on the second reading of this bill, as the principle of it had been discussed fully already on two different occasions.

Mr. CUMMING BRUCE opposed the bill as un-Christianizing the Legislature of the country, but could not support the amendment of Mr. Goring.

Mr. GARDNER said that, to suit the views of some hon. gentlemen opposite, it would really seem desirable to appoint a committee up-stairs of controverted doctrines as well as a committee of contro-

verted elections. He cordially supported the bill as a measure absolutely essential for the due accomplishment of civil and political liberty. He denounced the Church of England as having, for a mess of pottage, surrendered her birthright to the State. The damage that at the present moment threatened the Church, as the Church, was not the extension of religious liberty to other creeds, but the rottenness which existed in her own bosom. For the sake of the Church herself, he earnestly called upon her to withdraw the pretensions she had so long put forward and so far carried into effect, of maintaining the imperial Parliament, not as a Christian Parliament, but as a Church of England Parliament. The vindication of our common Christianity was not a *peculium* of the High-Church party, or of the Church of England; it was a matter in which the Methodists, the Baptists, the Unitarians, Roman Catholic Dissenters and Protestant Dissenters, were equally interested, and as heartily. Where, then, were the petitions which these bodies had found it necessary to send forth against this measure? There were none such, or scarcely any; and the reason was, that these bodies had not the loaves and fishes to struggle for—the real *rationale* of the enthusiasm of the Church upon this and similar subjects. He himself was wholly opposed to all Church establishments whatever; he regarded the connexion between Church and State as wholly incompatible with the spirit of the age, and was thoroughly convinced that, sooner or later, it must be abandoned. The lamp of old Nonconformity was not yet burned out. [We may observe that the speech of the hon. member for Leicester is reported in about three lines in the *Times*, and not at all in the *Chronicle*. The above outline, meagre as it is, is taken from the *Daily News*.]

Mr. SIMON opposed the bill, because it would admit another class of Dissenters into the House, but could not support the amendment, because he held it to be inexpedient to withdraw privileges from those who had exercised them temperately and tranquilly.

Mr. URQUHART and Lord D. STUART supported, and Sir W. VERNER and Mr. HORNBY opposed the bill.

Sir R. INGLIS, in reviewing the opinions of the speakers who had preceded him in debate, complained strongly of the hostility which the hon. member for Leicester had displayed towards the Established Church. If such language could be tolerated in a Christian assembly at present, infinitely worse must be expected when the Christian character of the house was destroyed, as it would be, by the introduction of Jews within it. He fully concurred in the proposition of Mr. Goring, and would carry the principle of it still further by rendering the Roman Catholics incapable not only of sitting in Parliament, but also of exercising the elective franchise. Having stated this, he hoped that Mr. Goring would not think that he (Sir R. Inglis) was compromising him, if he advised him not indeed to withdraw his amendment, but not to press it to a division.

Mr. ADDERLEY thought that Sir R. Inglis might have let Mr. Gardener's speech pass without remark, for he was quite sure that it had been heard with one universal feeling of unmingled disgust. He should oppose the bill.

Mr. Goring, in compliance with the wish of Sir R. Inglis, allowed his amendment to be negatived without a division.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill.

On the 6th clause, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved to add words to preclude the appointment of Jews to any office in the gift of her Majesty, her heirs, or successors, to which the appointment or recommendation to any office or preferment whatever in the United Church of England and Ireland, or in the Church of Scotland, may belong.

On a division there appeared—

For Sir H. Willoughby's motion... 99

Against it... 196

Majority against... 97

Sir R. INGLIS moved to add the words "or judge of any of her Majesty's courts of law, or member of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council."

The House divided:—

For the motion... 109

Against it... 203

Majority against... 94

After the different clauses had been agreed to, a scene of considerable excitement occurred in consequence of the indiscretion of Mr. Law in proposing that the report of the committee should not be received forthwith (as is usual when no amendments are made in a bill), but should be postponed till Friday. Lord JOHN RUSSELL overwhelmed Mr. Law with ridicule, and, as Mr. Law had based his opposition on his attachment to the Church of England, annoying him very considerably by regretting that the defence of that church had fallen into such hands.

Mr. Law complained, in consequence of the want of courtesy exhibited towards him by Lord John Russell, but was afterwards pacified on his lordship's declaring that, although he did not think his (Mr. Law's) conduct either very wise or very discreet, he meant him, personally, no disrespect.

The report was then ordered to be brought up *instanter*. The House resumed. The report was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION RECOGNIZANCES BILL.—On Wednesday, in Committee, Mr. STUART WORTLEY succeeded, by decided majorities, in getting struck out all the original clauses of the bill, and in introducing others.

The first clause refers the question of the recognizances to a Select Committee. The second provides that when an error occurred in the recognizances from the fault of the officers of the House, the petitioners shall be at liberty to amend them. A third clause and a preamble were agreed to. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL threatened resistance on the question that the report be further considered, but in vain, for on Friday it was carried by 92 to 73.

THE RYE ELECTION COMMITTEE reported, on Monday, that Mr. Herbert Maseall Curteis had not been duly elected for that borough, and that the last election was void: also, that certain specific allegations in the petition against Mr. Curteis and his agents of bribery and treating were unfounded, and were frivolous and vexatious; and that the costs relating to them should be paid to Mr. Curteis by the petitioners.

THE SLIGO COMMITTEE reported, that Mr. John Patrick Somers was not duly elected for that borough, and that the last election was void.

NEW WRITS were issued on Thursday, for Wicklow, in the room of Colonel Acton, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and for Rye, the last election having been declared void.

FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS.—On Wednesday, Sir HENRY HALFORD moved for a Select Committee to consider the evidence and report laid before Parliament in 1844, on the distress of the framework-knitters; to make further inquiries, if necessary, and to ascertain what legislative measures can be devised in redress. Sir Henry renewed arguments which he had advanced in previous sessions, to justify legislative interference. The motion was opposed by Mr. LABOUCHERE; who cited the expressed opinion of Mr. Muggeridge, the Commissioner of inquiry, that the evils are of a permanent character, or of a sort not remediable by legislative interference. The labour of the framework-knitters, from its unskilled and inexpensive nature, is subject to influences from every change in the distribution of labour in other branches of industry. On a division, the motion was negatived by 85 to 51.

SCHOOLMASTERS IN SCOTLAND.—On Wednesday, Mr. COCHRANE obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the removal of incompetent schoolmasters in Scotland. The LORD ADVOCATE allowed the introduction of the bill, but could not promise his support at subsequent stages. The second reading was fixed for the 17th of April.

STATE OF IRELAND.—In the House of Lords on Friday, in replying to Lord BEAUMONT, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that the act for the suppression of outrages in Ireland has worked well; that, notwithstanding the efforts of mischievous persons, there is a very general desire to support peace and order; that the Roman Catholic clergy evince the best spirit; and that the declaration of support to the Lord-Lieutenant has been signed by 160,000 persons of all creeds. Lord STANLEY and Lord MONTAGUE suggested the expediency of more stringent measures to punish such offences as those that have been rife in Ireland, far exceeding mere "sedition."

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS assembled at the usual hour on Thursday, but, after some unimportant business, Lord SEYMOUR, remarking that the Speaker was labouring under severe indisposition, moved the adjournment of the House, which was seconded by Lord LINCOLN, and immediately agreed to.

EVICIONS OF TENANCY IN IRELAND.—On Friday, after a variety of miscellaneous matters had been disposed of, Mr. SCROPE announced, that, having been officially informed that the subject of evictions in Ireland was under the serious consideration of the Government, he would not press his motion; but he wished to impress upon the House, that the case of Mr. Blake was by no means a solitary one. In one union alone, there were 6,000 notices of ejectment. In the Ballina Union, 600 persons were evicted, at a distance of forty miles from the union-house, many of whom had died on the way thither, and the rest, on their arriving there, found the doors of the workhouse closed! After a short conversation, in the course of which some other horrible facts transpired, the subject was dropped.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE REV. MR. GORHAM.—Mr. CHILDERS on Monday put a question to the Attorney-General, relating to the conduct of the Bishop of Exeter, in refusing to induct the Rev. Mr. Gorham. Mr. Gorham was for twenty years in the church, but as soon as he was appointed to a living the Bishop of Exeter sent for him and put him under an examination, as to his religious principles, for several days—one day for eleven-and-a-half hours (laughter). The Bishop, at last, decided that Mr. Gorham's views were not in accordance with the Church of England, and refused to induct him. He wished to know whether the Government had taken any steps to prevent their patronage from being set aside by the Bishop of Exeter? The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he would not make any reference to the conduct of the Bishop of Exeter. It would be sufficient for him to mention what had taken place within his own knowledge. No *quære impedit* could be instituted without the consent of the patron; and the Crown being the patron in the present instance, the Lord Chancellor spoke to him on the subject, and was desirous of giving Mr. Gorham an opportunity of showing the correctness of his doctrines. The subject was now under serious consideration with a view of adopting the best course under the circumstances (hear).

WOODS AND FORESTS AND LAND REVENUES.—On the motion of Viscount DUNCAN, a select committee was nominated on woods, forests, and land revenues:—Viscount Duncan, Viscount Morpeth, Mr. Pusey, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Langston,

Viscount Jocelyn, Mr. Trelawny, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. H. Drummond, the Earl of Lincoln, Mr. Gibson Craig, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Monsell, and Mr. J. Locke.

OATHS OF MEMBERS.—On the motion of Mr. GOULBURN, the following members were nominated as the committee on the oaths of members:—Mr. Goulburn, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Attorney-General, Sir F. Thesiger, Lord Seymour, Sir G. Clerk, Mr. Bernal, Mr. Hanley, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Cardwell, Sir W. Heathcote, the Judge Advocate, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Thornely, and Mr. Ord.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—A conversation of some length and interest took place on Monday, on the subject of the dilatory proceedings of the Government in bringing forward a bill for the repeal of the navigation laws, especially after the allusion made to such a measure in the speech from the Throne. Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. HUME, Mr. RICARDO, Mr. CARDWELL, Mr. KERSHAW, Mr. EWART, and Dr. BOWRING, were among the impugners; and Lord J. RUSSELL and Mr. LABOUCHERE among the defenders of Government. Mr. WAWN, Mr. G. ROBINSON, and Mr. G. HUDSON, as stout protectionists, opened a flanking fire on both the combatants. Lord JOHN RUSSELL concluding the discussion by stating that, before the Easter recess, he would either fix a day for introducing the measure, or the President of the Board of Trade would make some decided statement on the subject.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

DERBY.

The decision of the Derby Election Committee, unseating Messrs. Strutt and Gower, has again opened Derby to another contest. The candidates are, on the side of the Liberals, Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, of Liverpool, and Mr. Bass, of Burton; on the Tory side, Mr. J. W. Freshfield, of London, and Mr. James Lord, of Parkfield. Mr. Heyworth had sent out his address, in which, although an Episcopalian, he avows his opposition to the connexion of Church and State, his desire for the extension of the right of suffrage to every man in the kingdom, and is in favour of direct taxation and retrenchment. All the Nonconformists are rallying round this gentleman.

On Saturday week a crowded meeting was held in the Town-hall, Derby, to hear Mr. Heyworth's statement of his political opinions. Mr. Madeley in the chair.

The Rev. W. F. POILE was called upon to state the result of the deputation to Mr. Heyworth, and stated that the deputation, though representing different views, were all most heartily united in the desire to have Mr. Heyworth, whose opinions were in accordance with those great principles which they hoped would ere long prevail. Mr. Heyworth was an advocate of the ballot, voluntarism in religion and education, a reduction of the national expenditure, equalization of taxation, and the universality of the suffrage.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced

Mr. HEYWORTH, who was received with loud cheers. After explaining the suddenness of his appearance amongst them, he said he perfectly coincided with Mr. Poile in what he had stated with regard to his political sentiments. His maxim, as derived from the Bible, was, "to do unto others as he would that others should do unto him." If he were an operative, and had not the franchise, he would naturally desire to possess it, and would say to those who withheld it from him, that they denied that which was a right [loud cheers]. He, for one, would not deny to his fellow-men the suffrage, by which they could assert their manhood among their fellow-men; and if he should have the honour of representing their interests, or the interests of any other constituency, in Parliament, these views he would maintain most strenuously [loud cheers]. As regards religious freedom, it seemed to him a mere relic of barbarism to uphold a system which, practically, said that a man should not worship God according to his conscience. He would never interfere with the perfect liberty of conscience, and considered that law cruel which compelled one man to pay for the religion of another [loud cheers]. The question of expenditure was one which just now claimed considerable attention. Hitherto, all Governments had been acting upon the fallacious system of borrowing money to carry on expensive wars, at the cost of laying burdens upon generations yet unborn. If returned to Parliament, it would be his duty to unite with those members who would put a restriction upon that system. Let the expenditure be limited to the necessary requirements of the country, and be brought within the means which we possessed of raising the income to meet all contingencies [loud cheers]. Our present fiscal legislation was, in his opinion, indefensible. It exacts the revenue by customs and excise duties, levied on articles mainly consumed by the industrial masses of the people, and lets the rich go comparatively free [loud cheers]. Such revenue is lavishly spent in proportion to the ease with which it is collected. His remedy for this was to tax property, and not labour. If they were not careful, they would go on until property would be so much diminished in amount that even it would not be able to meet the taxes, much less labour [loud cheers]. Some of them were aware, that whilst the agitation against the duties on corn was in progress, he took an active part in promoting free-trade principles; and it was his most hearty desire, by every proper means, to reduce duties on articles of consumption, and thus to promote the comforts and happiness of the people [loud cheers]. So long as the masses of the people were not in a happy and prosperous condition, so

long would the higher classes remain in a perilous position; and it was, therefore, not only a matter of right, but of policy, to aid the industrial classes in relieving themselves of the heavy pressure by which they were borne down, and give a helping hand to the work of human emancipation [loud cheers]. Mr. Heyworth subsequently stated, in reply to questions put to him, that he was an advocate of vote by ballot, and a decided opponent of the law of primogeniture.

Mr. Bass then stated his political opinions. He was an advocate above all things of vote by ballot, and was in favour of State education. He would vote and speak on all occasions for a redemption of the national expenditure. In reply to questions he stated, that although he was a friend to the extension of the franchise, he was not in favour of complete suffrage. A Voice: Is Mr. Bass prepared to vote for the separation of Church and State? Mr. Bass: I do not hesitate to say that I am not so prepared; but I am decidedly against Church rates [cheers]. In reply to another question, Mr. Bass said he considered the income-tax in its present form as unequal and unjust. He was an admirer of direct taxation, but he would have it laid down upon just and equitable principles. He was quite sure that the present mode of levying the income-tax is unjust [loud cheers]. To a fourth question he said that he was opposed to the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill [loud cheers].

Resolutions were then passed approving of Messrs. Heyworth and Bass as candidates for election, soon after which the meeting separated.

We congratulate the Nonconformists of Derby on the opportunity they now have of sending one man at least to Parliament who will be their representative.

AYLESBURY ELECTION.—On Wednesday the polling commenced at eight o'clock, and ended at four, when Mr. Dick, the Protectionist candidate, was declared to be returned by a majority of 269. Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Houghton's seconder, addressed the assembly, intimating that Mr. Dick had purchased Mr. Deering's interest, by agreeing to paying all the expenses connected with his late contest for the borough.

SLIGO.—On Monday the committee came to a decision, unseating Mr. John Patrick Somers, on the ground that he had not the necessary qualification of £300 a year.

It is rumoured in Lincoln that the Tories intend disputing the qualification of Mr. Hobhouse, the new member.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.—A vacancy has occurred by the appointment of Sir D. Dundas to the office of chief clerk to the House of Lords. It is said that either Sir J. C. Hobhouse or Mr. Macaulay will be a candidate.

RYE.—Mr. H. M. Curteis, who has been unseated at Rye, on an informality, is again in the field, and is at present the only candidate. It is said he is not likely to be opposed.

BEWDLEY.—The candidates are Lord Mandeville, and the Hon. Spencer Lyttleton. It is said, however, that the latter has been appointed to the vacant office of sergeant-at-arms.

HARWICH.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of this borough took place on Friday. Sir John Cam Hobhouse was the Whig, and the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, the Conservative candidate. The former gentleman was not present having prudently declined to undertake a contest without the certainty of success. His supporters, however, determined to carry him to the poll, which took place on Saturday. The result was the return of the President of the Board of Control, the numbers at the close being,

Hobhouse	137
Sutton	127
Majority	10

LIGHTNING.—So long as lightning is occasioned merely by the action of two clouds upon one another, not the slightest danger is to be apprehended; thunder being only a report, is perfectly harmless at all times. But when the electricity comes within the attraction of the earth, either by a cloud crossing over a lofty mountain or sinking near the earth's surface, it passes down from the cloud to the earth, sometimes in a straight line of fire, sometimes rolling along like a large ball, clearing out of its way everything that offers resistance to it; thus it will often tear up trees, set houses on fire, and even destroy animal life, should it impede its progress. This ball of fire is a liquid in a state of fusion, and not (as has been supposed by some persons unacquainted with the science) a metallic body called a thunder bolt. There are metallic substances sometimes precipitated from the air; these are termed aerolites, and have nothing whatever to do with the electricity of storms. As soon as the clouds disperse, which is usually after a vivid flash of lightning and a very loud clap of thunder, the rain descends, the electrical power is destroyed, and the storm ceases. Although storms arise from what may be called the accidents of nature, they are of great importance as an effort of nature, by which the atmosphere is cleared of all those impurities it imbibes from noxious vapours, and other sources; and hence, despite their dangerous tendencies and the terrors to which they give rise, they are productive of much advantage.—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

At the Holt's Arms Inn, Birmingham, an electric telegraph contrivance supersedes bell-ringing; orders any refreshment required, or summons the landlord, landlady, waiter, boots, &c., as demanded.

THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT.

On Sunday, the Chartists were busy all over London preparing for the "monster" demonstration of the 10th of April. Countless meetings were held everywhere throughout the metropolis. The delegates of the Grand National Convention held a meeting at their committee-room, Old Bailey, where matters were arranged for other assemblies. A large meeting also took place in the evening, at the rooms of the Chartist Land Company, Dean-street, Soho-square. The chair was occupied by Mr. Vernon, who spoke at some length on the utility of getting up any petitions or demonstrations to Parliament such as it is intended to make on Monday next. Mr. Skelton addressed the meeting on the duty and expediency of using moral in opposition to a physical force means in order to attain their ends. He thought that there never had been a physical force revolution in which the working-classes had obtained a single benefit or advantage ("oh, oh," and cheers). He could give them the history of the revolutions of all the rest of Europe, as well as of their own country, and what was it? Why, that the working classes were used as instruments in effecting a change for the benefit of the middle classes, and their lives were sacrificed in working out the salvation of those who had no sympathies whatever in common with them [cheers]. The chairman expressed his dissent from Mr. Skelton's views. He contended that the working classes had gained by physical force revolutions, and they had still much more to gain, especially in this country, where they had the power in their own hands, if they had only the courage, as they had the strength, to use it. Let them be prepared for the worst [great cheering], and obtain their rights peaceably, if they could, but if they must fight [the remainder of the sentence was lost in most vociferous cheering]. A working-man then addressed the meeting after the fashion of Mr. Mitchell, of Dublin. He was followed by a Mr. Handley, on the same side. Soon after which the meeting separated.

KENNINGTON-COMMON.—A large meeting was also held at Kennington-common in the afternoon of Sunday, when several thousand persons were present. The "National Petition" to be presented to the House of Commons on Monday was handed round, and obtained some hundreds of signatures. The meeting was successively addressed by Mr. Fussell, Mr. Ernest Jones, and several other members of the Convention, chiefly on the position of the working-men of England as affected by the revolutionary state of the times. Resolutions were passed in accordance with the principles of the people's charter, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, no property qualifications, annual parliaments, payment of members, and equal electoral districts. The meeting separated about five o'clock, after the chairman had announced that the Chartists of South-London would meet on Kennington-common next Monday morning, and, passing over Blackfriars-bridge, march in procession through Fleet-street, the Strand, and Parliament-street, to the House of Commons.

CLERKENWELL.—On Monday at noon a public meeting, called by the London Chartists, was held on Clerkenwell-green, "for the purpose of electing three fit and proper persons to represent the metropolis in the National Chartist Convention." The chair was taken by Mr. Dixon, and after speeches by Jones, Clark, and other Chartist orators, Messrs. Bronterre O'Brien, Cuffey, and Child, were elected delegates to the National Convention. The meeting, which numbered about 1,500 persons, quietly dispersed about 3 o'clock. A strong body of police were in attendance, but their services were not required, no breach of the peace having occurred.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—THE PROCESSION.—On Monday evening, the Chartist delegates returned to the National Convention and the Executive Committee of the Chartist Association, assembled at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, to effect the arrangements for the monster procession to convey the people's petition for the Charter to the House of Commons. The National Convention consists of 49 Chartist delegates from every part of the kingdom. The chair was taken by Mr. McGrath. Deputations from upwards of 100 trades' unions and trades' benefit societies were in attendance, who stated that from their returns 500,000 persons at least would join the procession. After considerable discussion it was decided that the different trades, bearing their banners and insignia, should assemble on Kennington-common on Monday morning, the 10th inst., each individual carrying a baton for his personal protection and the preservation of the public peace (no interference on the part of the police to be allowed), and from thence proceed over Westminster-bridge to the House of Commons. The petition, which is nearly two hundred yards long, and weighing upwards of one cwt., being borne on the shoulders of six men, will be carried into the house and presented by Mr. Feargus O'Connor; the procession will then move through the metropolis to Highbury Barn, where a banquet will be held. The proceedings of the National Convention are regarded by the Chartist body with great interest, as the delegates will have to deliberate upon the "decisive measures" necessary to be adopted should the House of Commons reject the prayer of the "monster petition."

Meetings have been held in nearly all the districts of the metropolis, and in most of the large towns during the past week, in aid of the People's Charter. At Nottingham, more than 10,000 persons assembled together on Sunday, where addresses were delivered, after which they separated in the most peaceable manner.

STROUD, GLOUCESTER.—On Tuesday evening last, March 28th, a large meeting, called by the working classes, was held in the Victoria Rooms, Stroud, to advocate the six points of the Charter, and obtain signatures to the National Petition. The meeting was addressed by several working men, and the Rev. B. Parsons, of Ebley. Joseph Partridge, Esq., one of the leading manufacturers of the borough, gave in his adhesion to the Charter, and addressed the audience in a very moving speech. Many of the middle classes were present, and we believe a fraternization took place which will work wonders for truth and justice. All the forebodings of the old ladies of both genders were proved to be groundless. Never was a more peaceable or gentlemanly meeting held in Stroud. What is not very usual in this town, the gentlemen did not forget themselves, but behaved well.

LAW AND ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

At Kingston Assizes, on Wednesday, Jones, an engine-driver, and Fleming, a stoker, were tried for the manslaughter of David Markland. This case arose out of the fatal accident on the South-western Railway, on the 14th January last, the particulars of which have already been stated. The counsel for the defence dwelt on these incidents: the men now on trial might have been on the look-out, and yet, from the fog, not have seen the lamp of the guard nor the tail-lamps of the passenger-train: if detonating signals had been employed, the luggage-train would have been stopped. After a short consultation, the jury pronounced the men "Not guilty."

Ann Fisher, the young wife of Richard Fisher, an aged and substantial farmer, was tried at Exeter for poisoning her husband. There was evidence of a jealous quarrel; of the death of old Fisher next day, after taking mallow-tea made by his wife, and of a full confession of guilt made to a fellow-prisoner by the wife. She said she had poisoned her husband to get his property and marry one Leach; about whom the quarrel arose. The witnesses were of infamous character: the jury disbelieved them, and acquitted the prisoner.

Mary Howell and James Price were tried at Monmouth Assizes, for poisoning James Howell, Mary's husband. The evidence raised a presumption of an illicit relation between the prisoners before Howell's death; and it was proved that he died from arsenic mixed with his supper. There was room for doubt as to how the arsenic got into the food; and the judge summing up favourably, both prisoners were acquitted.

Thomas Aldridge Shirley was tried at Norwich Assizes, on Wednesday, for shooting his uncle, William Page, with murderous intent. Page had often lent money to his nephew, and had at last put an execution in the debtor's house: Shirley went to Mr. Page, and fired a pistol, which shot away his jaw. He was found guilty, and received sentence of death.

At Marlborough-street Police-office, on Tuesday, Henry Parker was finally examined on the charge of stabbing; Eliza Burgess having sufficiently recovered to attend. Parker was committed for trial.

At Marlborough Police-office, on Friday, the Earl of Kingston was committed for trial on a charge preferred against him by a young man: he was released on giving sureties to the amount of £10,000.

POPE AT BINFIELD.—Little is left of Pope at Binfield. Would it were otherwise! His is a great memory; and one would delight to find it embalmed in local associations. The unpretending house of his father, where the young poet educated himself, is to all intents gone. He called it

"My parental cell—
A little house with trees a-row,
And, like its master, very low."

A mansion now stands on its site. Pride wanted large chambers, and all the appliances of modern luxury; so the paternal cell was pulled down and metamorphosed. His study, they say, remains. It is a housekeeper's room. In the grove of beeches about half a mile from the house, was a tree inscribed, "Here Pope sang." The tree is gone. About 1825 the stump was standing, all the upper part of the trunk having been torn down by a storm. Even that is swept from the earth. It is well for those who are the world's best friends—those who deal with what is universal and imperishable—that their memories live in something more enduring than these frail relics of their earthly whereabouts. But it is no part of a genial philosophy to despise such things. Pope's father bought the little property when the precocious boy was six years old. Here the young poet wrote his "Pastorals," his "Windsor Forest," his "Temple of Fame," his "Essay on Criticism," his "Rape of the Lock," and commenced his translation of the "Iliad." Here all the really high poetry of his nature was called out by study and reflection. "I took to reading by myself," he says, "for which I had a very great eagerness and enthusiasm. I followed everywhere, as my fancy led me, and was like a boy gathering flowers in the fields and woods, just as they fell in his way."—*The Land we Live in. Part 7.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The latest and best thing of the kind that we have ever heard, relates to "Fred," the prince of all wags. He was jogging home rather late, and a little happy, when, passing by a dark alley, a large two-fisted fellow stepped out and seized him by the collar, and demanded his money. "Money!" said "Fred." "Money I have none, but if you will hold on a moment, I will give you my note for thirty days."—*Buffalo Express.*

IRELAND.

PROGRESS OF DISAFFECTION.—DUBLIN, APRIL 1. —The aspect of affairs here is hourly becoming more menacing. Disaffection is spreading far and wide. Saturday is the great treason day in the metropolis, and certainly the *United Irishman* and the *Nation* have dispensed it by wholesale. The provincial organs of the Confederation rival their metropolitan contemporaries, and are quite up to the mark in their seditious incitements.

Meantime, a movement has commenced amongst the Roman Catholic clergy, in some parts of the county of Cork, which cannot fail to increase the popular sympathy on behalf of the defendants in the State prosecutions. In several instances, the clergy have resolved to hold meetings to raise subscriptions to support Messrs. O'Brien and Co. This is ominous.

Nowise daunted by the precautions of Government, the cry of "Arm, arm," raised by Mr. Mitchell, is being cheerfully responded to by the mob of Dublin. The run for pikes is rather on the increase, and to meet the demand very inferior weapons are vended in Patrick-street, Bridgefort-street, and in the neighbourhood of the Liberty, at prices ranging from 8d. to 1s. The prime article manufactured goes as high as 3s. 9d., with ready sales. Gunsmiths' shops are the great centres of attraction just now. Around them are to be seen groups of idlers casting longing eyes upon the tempting wares exposed to view; and I am assured that within the last fortnight vast quantities of cheap and inferior arms, which had long lain mouldering on the shelves, have been eagerly purchased up, at remunerative rates to the sellers. I am further informed that a person largely engaged in the iron trade received a country order for 2,000 pikes.

There was a prodigiously crowded meeting of the admirers of the "martyrs" held in Cork, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of "addressing the noble patriots which the English Government desire to crush and victimize," and to express their entire concurrence in the course which they thought proper to adopt. The speeches were, with one exception, all up to the Mitchell mark—sedition being rampant in every second sentence. Cries of "*Vive la République*!" resounded throughout the evening; and when Mr. John Francis Maguire, of the *Cork Examiner*, avowed himself an adherent of the Monarchical system, the declaration elicited no expression of sympathy from his hearers.

The sale of the *United Irishman* has become quite enormous. In Dublin alone, on Saturday, I have been assured, 12,000 copies were sold at the publishing office, besides the immense numbers despatched to Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, and other English towns where Chartism prevails, as well as to all parts of Ireland. The effect of the treasonable incentives, now published without the slightest attempt at disguise, is daily becoming more apparent. Disaffection rapidly extends, hurrying into the vortex many who had been heretofore separated from what has been termed "moral force agitation." Still there is no defined object—at least for present execution; but although the leaders and their followers adopt the policy of "biding their time," the organization, the arming, the rifle practice, and the general preparation for any emergency, proceed in the meantime.

Limerick, a few months ago, was remarkable as the chief stronghold of "moral force," as preached by the Old Irelanders, and Mr. Smith O'Brien had been hooted and pelted with mud in the street; but now the Young Irelanders and their physical force doctrines are in the ascendant. It is announced by the local Repeal organ, that "the rifle club has been fully organized with one hundred original members," and that it is "open to all citizens."

The *Nenagh Guardian* states that beacon-fires are lighted nightly on the hills as far away from Nenagh as Thurles and Holy Cross.

THE MORAL FORCE REPEALERS.—The meeting at Conciliation Hall on Monday week was excessively crowded, and the rent reached £100. Mr. John O'Connell preached patience, in his usual strain. He believed no breach of the peace would take place. A voice—"All we want is arms" [cries of "Hold your tongue!"] Mr. O'Connell moved the adoption of a resolution, that all the Irish corporations petition the Queen to assemble the Irish Lords and Commons in Dublin, as under her prerogative she might; and he announced if it were rejected, not a single English measure should proceed in either House of Parliament [cheers]. Mr. Leyne, in seconding a motion, alluded to the British colonies; and was called to order by Mr. John O'Connell, who said any allusion to the dependencies of England might involve the Association in trouble. Mr. Leyne broke bounds again; on which O'Connell again rose to order. He was shouted at, and desired to sit down. When he obtained a hearing, he said—"There is no use in a clamorous attempt to put me down. If it is now or at any time the wish of the Irish people not to hear me, I am ready, at a moment, to resign my present position [cries of 'No, no!'] I think some of my young friend's observations have been misunderstood, as far as I can judge from the mode in which the matter was taken up." The rumour of disaffection among the military in the south, started by the *Limerick and Clare Examiner* of Friday, is authoritatively contradicted by the *Limerick Chronicle*.

The confederates will hold their next meeting on Wednesday next, in the Music-hall. Various are the speculations as to the course the Earl of Clarendon will pursue.

A LOCAL LEGISLATURE.—The following paragraph from the Dublin correspondent of the *Daily News*

shows the apprehension these events are exciting:—"A movement of a most important character is, I am assured upon good authority, about being taken—one which must exercise a most powerful influence upon the progress of events here. This is a declaration which has been already agreed upon, and which is about being forwarded for signature to the Protestant aristocracy and influential classes of the gentry of that persuasion, pronouncing for the right of Ireland to a legislature, and calling upon the Government to consider the subject with a view to solve the difficulties of the country at this time. The parties with whom this originates are most influential."

THE COUNCIL OF THREE HUNDRED.—One of the favourite propositions of the late Mr. O'Connell was the assembling of a council of three hundred. That learned person, however, never could see how that could be accomplished in the face of the Convention Act. Accordingly he never propounded any plan for organizing the council. What he failed in, however, his younger and more riskful countrymen are about to achieve; and in defiance of all the conventional law and of every other law opposed to their good pleasure they will have the council. The following requisition, referring to this subject, is in circulation:—

We, the undersigned citizens of Dublin, deeply afflicted by the dishonoured and bankrupt condition of our country—fully determined to ransom her at any sacrifice, and believing that this moment, so eventful in the history of the world, is a propitious one to put such a resolution into action, desire a meeting of the requisitionists, to consider what means would be most effective to procure the election of a council of three hundred, representing the various classes and interests in Ireland, and its assembling on an early day in Dublin, in order to devise and execute such measures for our deliverance as shall appear to be warranted by the necessity of the case.

The number of troops now serving in Ireland, including artillery, but exclusive of the enrolled out-pensioners, is about 31,000 men of all ranks—ten regiments of cavalry, two troops of horse artillery, ten companies of artillery, twenty-two regiments or battalions of the line, (including the Forty-third Foot, which has just arrived), and eleven dépôts of regiments of the line.—*Globe*.

A powerful garrison is now barracked in Dublin. Further additions, however, are stated to be made. Carpenters are busily fitting part of the Linen Hall to receive the Fifty-second Regiment from Liverpool; the Fifty-seventh is under orders for Ireland; and a division of Royal Marines is ordered from Plymouth to Cove.

The Irish papers report the prevalence of fatal disease and starvation, from dearth and deleterious food. They especially denounce the rye-bread given by the Relief funds, as productive of aggravated dysentery.

The *Dublin Herald* states that the Earl of Clarendon was handed a letter on St. Patrick's night, cautioning him that he would be assassinated at the ball. We have reason to believe this statement true; that a person handed a note to one of the attendants at the door, telling him to give it to his Excellency, and then hurriedly departed. The note (which is said to have contained the words, "Beware! you will be assassinated in the room!") was not, we are confident, written by a Repealer.—*Pilot*.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE NEW SERJEANT-AT-ARMS.—Lord Charles James Fox Russell, who represented Bedfordshire in the last Parliament, will succeed Sir William Gosset, K.G.H., as Serjeant-at-Arms in attendance on the House of Commons; subject, however, to any arrangement which the House may think fit to make respecting the duties and emoluments of the office.

LORD BROUGHAM has reached Paris, from Cannes, on his way to England, after travelling by easy stages, owing to his recent illness.

DEATH OF MADAME GUIZOT.—The venerable Madame Guizot, mother of the ex-president of the council of the late French administration, died at seven o'clock, p.m., on Friday, at the residence of M. Guizot at Brompton.

THE ORLEANS EXILES.—The Count and Countess de Neuilly, with the members of their family circle, remain in the strictest retirement at Claremont. Nothing can exceed the plain and unostentatious manner in which the household of the illustrious [for what are they illustrious?] exiles is ordered, the most rigid economy being observable in all its arrangements. On Saturday, the Duke de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville, came to town to pay a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. They returned to Claremont at five o'clock. The Count de Neuilly has been in town more than once during the past week.—*Globe*.

M. GUIZOT.—On the day after the arrival of M. Guizot in England, a sum of £2,000 was paid to his credit at a London bank, by some unknown friend. The entire property of M. Guizot consists, we understand, of houses at Paris, producing, hitherto, an income of £800 a year. We have reason to believe that M. Guizot was concealed for eight days in Paris before he could make his escape, and that he was obliged during this time to disguise himself in women's clothes.—*Brighton Gazette*. [The *Times* contradicts a statement to the effect, that M. Guizot had applied to the Provisional Government for the amount of salary due to him, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, during the month of February.]

On Friday, the Princess de Joinville, and the Duchess d'Aumale, paid her Majesty a private visit.

A deputation from the British and Foreign School Society—consisting of the Rev. G. Clayton, Mr. R.

Foster, Mr. J. Nisbet, Mr. J. Corderoy, the Rev. S. B. Bergne, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. W. Harvey, and Mr. R. S. Smith—had an interview with Earl Grey, on Thursday, at the Colonial-office.

It is stated that the head master of Westminster School, the Rev. H. G. Liddel, has been appointed tutor to the Prince of Wales.

CLERK-ASSISTANT TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—We understand that John Shaw Lefevre, Esq., has been appointed successor to the late Mr. Curry, as principal clerk in the House of Lords, and not Sir David Dundas, who, in consequence of having resigned the Solicitor-Generalship, was reported to have accepted the office of Clerk-Assistant.—*Standard*.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA held a diplomatic levee on Wednesday morning, at the residence of the Prussian legation, which was attended by nearly all the representatives of the foreign powers at our Court.

THE ANTI-STATE CHURCH LECTURES AT THE CITY OF LONDON INSTITUTION.—The fourth lecture of the series was delivered last evening to a crowded audience by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A. Dr. Hutton occupied the chair. The subject which he had to discuss, the lecturer said, was peculiarly relevant to the Anti-state-church question—Church Property; whose was it? It was claimed as belonging to the Church; but what was the Church? Was it capable of holding property? Eminent legal authority had laid it down as a principle, that holders of property must be either bodies politic or corporate. Neither of these, the lecturer showed the Church was or ever claimed to be—it was a thing which had never been defined by law. The lecturer then showed that neither did it belong to the clergy, either as a body or as single individuals; nor to the patron, for if he did not exercise his right of presentation within a certain time, it was taken from him. If, then, it belonged to none of these, whose was it? Who would have it? There was no other claimant but one, and that was the country. The lecturer argued that it was the property of the nation from the constitution of the Church itself, and from the fact that nations had constantly dealt with it as such both in our own and other countries. The lecturer then examined the tenure by which the property itself was held. He would here make two propositions; first, that Church property was held under human law; secondly, that it was held under a specific modification of human law. Even allowing, for argument's sake, that the abstract claim derived from the *jure divino* was valid, it could not avail in the present case; it failed, first, because it proved too little; secondly, because it would not apply to the case of individuals; and, thirdly, because it was inconsistent with facts in ecclesiastical history. He held, however, that the claim could not be admitted, referring to history, and quoting from several writers to substantiate his arguments. The "divine right" therefore failing, Church property must be held under human law. The lecturer then defined the specific modifications of human law under which it was held, quoting from several legal authorities; where our space will not permit us to follow him. In regard to the property possessed by the Church, once belonging to private individuals, he contended that it also should be the nation's; for, once devoted to public uses, it was as much public property as any other. In conclusion, the lecturer said it had been loudly asserted that the doctrine that the property possessed by the Church did not belong to her was revolutionary and dangerous. He merely held, however, that the clergy was a corporation, and that, as such, they possessed no other than corporate rights. This was sound old English doctrine and common sense. If revolutionary doctrine was anywhere it was in the Conservatives themselves, who would convert corporate into natural rights. On resuming his seat the lecturer was most enthusiastically cheered. The lecture itself evinced great research, was characterised by striking thought and close reasoning, and enlivened with frequent sallies of wit and humour. Thomas Thompson, Esq., moved a vote of thanks to the speaker, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated.

THE DERBY ELECTION.—TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1848. —All our candidates have now been canvassing for more than a week. The Tory candidates, Freshfield and Lord, who are lawyers, as well as the Liberal candidates, Heyworth and Bass, who are merchants. Each side claims the majority of promises; and yet it is clear that the Reform candidates have the public voice in their favour. The Chartists are acting a manly part on the occasion. M'Grath was about to be put in nomination by them, but he nobly withdrew as soon as he became aware that Heyworth had kindly accepted the joint invitation of the various sections of the Reform party. All appear to be desirous for the writ to come, for though the town is orderly, trade is somewhat at a stand. It is to be hoped that the freemen will act honourably, and that the election may terminate in the choice of the two Reform candidates. The Nonconformists are to be addressed by Mursell to-morrow evening.—*From a Correspondent*.

WHAT THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES HAVE DONE.—There are now more than 1,500,000 people in the United States who abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and from furnishing it to others; more than 5,000 temperance societies, embracing more than 600,000 members. More than 2,000 distilleries have been stopped; more than 5,000 merchants have ceased from the traffic. It is estimated that 30,000 persons are now sober, who, had it not been for the temperance societies, would have been sots; and that at least 20,000 families are now in ease and comfort, who would otherwise have been in poverty, and disgraced by drunken inmates.—*Boston Recorder*.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (APRIL).

WE are sure that we shall be consulting the tastes of our readers quite as much as our own if we this month run our eye rapidly over the pages of the magazines, with a view to seeking for information, reasoning, and advice on what are felt to be the pressing topics of the day, rather than linger musingly over their general contents.

Turning, then, to BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, our eye is at once caught by the heading, "Fall of the King of the Barricades." The article breathes the spirit of unmitigated Toryism. It sees in the revolution no incitement to one feeling of generous sympathy, and no ray of hope for France or for mankind. "It is a socialist triumph—of labour over property-holders—of numbers over capital. There is no fear of another 'reign of terror.' Plunder, not blood-shedding, will now be the object." The Provisional Government is classed with our "negro emancipators, bullionists, and free-traders, as political fanatics—men inaccessible to reason, insensible to experience, and who pursue certain visionary theories of their own, entirely regardless of the devastation and misery they occasion." The only consolation left to the writer is, "that the first principle of the Republic is deadly hostility to free trade;" to which we add another, from his own reflections, that the Provisional Government have "put forth principles which must destroy either the country or themselves." The same subject is treated a little less lugubriously in another paper, entitled, "How we gained possession of the Tuileries." Here the aid of fiction and of satire is invoked, and certainly with much cleverness, if not with much success. It contains some very vivid pictures, but the undisguised bias of the writer begets a want of confidence in his veracity.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE has a more than usual number of practical papers. "The Wants of the Times" is vigorously written, but, to our thinking, crude and meagre. It urges the Government to find employment for the people, by completing unfinished railways and reclaiming waste land. A tax on real property, with the addition of legacy duty, would, it is contended, remove our financial difficulties. This may be thought to bear hardly on property, but, it is added, in a sentence truly Hibernian, "it is often politic and wise to forfeit a part in order to save the whole;" and property is always the first to suffer from revolutionary changes. The following allusion to complete suffrage is *apropos* :—

"We do not fear in this country the issue of any outbreak," is the language of five in six of all the sensible men of business and property whom one meets in the world; and, if the reason be asked, they will at once reply, that there is a proportion of intelligent, well-informed, and comfortable people in the country, so large as to render revolutionary changes impossible. That admission meets them, however, in their argument on the franchise. If there be this large mass of intelligent men, this greater array of well-informed than of ignorant physical force—if there be existing this happy preponderance of right feeling—why then, of course, it will tell better in the polling-book than in the field, or even in a street squabble, and all good things are safe under any changes or any extension of privileges."

Goodwyn Barmby gives a slight sketch of Louis Blanc, once in danger of dying with hunger in the streets of Paris, and now a member of the French Provisional Government. His talents and labours are warmly eulogized, but the Editor thinks it necessary to enter a caveat against his politico-economical principles. In his "Political Register" Tait writes as dolorously on the revolution as ever, though less strongly. He affirms that it was by no means the sudden thing it has been regarded, but a sternly planned movement.

"The members of the Provisional Government were not balloted for on the moment, they were not struck by chance; there was not an accident, but a design in the affair. The Government was not thrust on the gentlemen of the Hotel de Ville. They were not asked, elected, or compelled to take office. They made their own situation. They deliberated on their choice. They struggled to accomplish it. Their responsibility is a voluntary act, and not even the result of a momentary resolution taken during excitement—but of a solemn purpose, formed in calm hours, and scanned in unbroken secrecy."

Here is a text for moralists and political philosophers.

"Let us recapitulate the result of 1848. France is a Republic. Belgium under universal suffrage. Germany united and adopting the same franchise. The Austrian despotism converted into a constitutional monarchy. All the states of Italy in revolution, or with constitutions already peaceably obtained. Poland rising in arms. These are the results of the first quarter of 1848. They surpass the deeds of any year in the century."

Yet the year 1848 is but three months old!

In the notice of the income-tax debates there is this "very palpable hit":—

"The best speech in favour of taxing all incomes equally was made by Lord John Russell. The best speech against that policy, when the tax was first proposed, was also made by Lord John Russell. Between the two speeches we decidedly prefer the first. Out of office, there is more good sense in, and more good to be got from, Lord John Russell than when he is surrounded by all the cares of a short revenue, and all the temptations of official life."

It may well be added, "the Whigs are casting from them splendid opportunities of acquiring popularity."

THE OXFORD PROTESTANT MAGAZINE, judging from the present number, must be very "low Church" indeed; for the article entitled "Church and State," if not aimed at the Establishment principle, is about the weakest defence of it we have yet met with. The most singular feature is its admissions. We had marked these for quotation, but find them so numerous, that they embrace nearly the whole article.

On behalf of the Establishment, it "disowns the soft impeachment" that it is the 'poor man's Church' in any other sense than "that they indirectly share its burdens." Is it a homage paid to religion? Then why is it "paid to one form of it only?" "Beside, may it not happen that the ruling party may change its creed?" And "is it the province of Government to decide the question of religious truth?" An Establishment does nothing more than "provide a religion for those who have none of their own," which is better than leaving them destitute. And it does it, too, "not for the benefit of the Church, nor of religion, but of the State." Its property "is held for certain purposes only," which have been "defined and altered by the legislature, and may again be so." The legislature can judge only of what is expedient, not "of what is true or right." It may uphold religion, or any form of it, "not as being true, but as being beneficial." "Efficient internal government and legislation" are inconsistent with the position of an Establishment. That a State religion has its disadvantages and evils, is admitted in a sentence which must not be spoiled by compression :—

"Founded, as it unavoidably must be, not on truth, but on expediency, the light in which religion altogether is apt to be regarded by the individual adherents to the State form, may take a similar colour; and hence, among the attendant evils, by no means the least or the most uncommon, is the encouragement of high professions of conformity and orthodoxy, when there is little of real religion; and this, again, as commonly leads to that lowest species of bigotry, which consists in a blind alarm for the security of what is established, not unnaturally felt where there is no concern for what is true."

It is not denied that, if there is to be an Establishment at all, the shoe must pinch somewhere; still—hear it, John Thororoughgood, William Baines, and John Simonds :—

"If the Legislature take anxious care to remove all grievances which it is possible to remove, and to render the really unavoidable burthens as little onerous and vexatious as possible, and to secure to the parties every civil and social right on a footing of the most perfect equality, then it may be allowed the case is as little open to complaint as, in the nature of things, it may be. The object of an establishment being the national benefit, it is hardly possible but that this, like any other national benefit, should not be purchased with loss or inconvenience to some parties."

"Comprehensiveness" is the delicate term used to designate the latitudinarianism which is advocated with reference both to articles and terms of communion. An establishment is also commended as sometimes "affording some check to the spirit of domination over men's consciences;" and if power which has been conceded to ecclesiastics "be kept up in form, it must be merely an outward pageantry and name."

The following passage is too excellent not to be transcribed—we commend it to the sticklers for Church Catechism and other objectionable formularies :—

"Next to absolute falsehood, the greatest defect in a public formula is, the moral certainty that it will be misunderstood by the great majority. It is in vain that the enlightened minister explains away the difficulty to the people; the comment is heard only once, or now and then—the text recurs constantly, and the objection renews itself every time. It is not that the passages in question does not fully admit of explanation, but that they should require it, which is the point of objection."

Can we do better than recommend the next deputation going out from the Anti-state-church Association to put the April number of the *Oxford Protestant Magazine* in their pockets? There are two or three other articles which we should like to have noticed, but our space will not permit it. The very interesting "Hints towards a History of Puseyism" are concluded; and there is an article on "the meanings" of the French Revolution, full of strong facts, and containing an indignant denunciation of the conduct pursued by some of the London journals, as well as an emphatic warning to our own Legislature. "When will it learn the truth that sixty millions of annual taxes unequally distributed means revolution and ruin?"

The ECLECTIC REVIEW opens with an article on the punishment of death, which is chiefly devoted to the demolition of, what appears to us the monstrous doctrine, that punishment should have for its object, not the prevention of crime, but "the infliction of pain upon sin for its own intrinsic demerit." There is also a very acute and ingenious examination of the argument based upon the passage of Scripture which is so much relied on by the supporters of death punishment. The second paper on the History of the Girondists is too interesting just now to escape being read. Lamartine could scarcely have expected that his

book would so soon acquire such significance as must now be attached to it. There is also a lengthened and exceedingly interesting sketch of the life of the laborious, pious, and philanthropic William Allen, which suggests to us the suspicion that not a few of the ponderous biographies continually issuing from the press find their way to the public rather by means of the condensing process of the reviewer than in bulk.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE in its "Monthly Retrospect"—always well written—has the following pertinent remarks on the financial policy of the Cabinet :—

"To perpetuate, after its legal expiry—as if there were not one original idea in their head—an impost which had been introduced by their rivals only as a temporary expedient: to propose an increase of this tax, as if the uttermost stretch of their ability were that of the boy at school, who sits down and copies, on a large scale, the designs of his master: to perpetuate and aggravate thus a measure which they loudly denounced when propounded by their predecessors in office—display a degree of incompetence, and, to use no harsher word, inconsistency, which it will be a dark day for Britain when any Ministry can exhibit, without some loss, both of public respect and public influence."

We observe that D'Aubigné's new volume—"Germany, England, and Scotland"—is here unhesitatingly condemned as being crude, superficial, one-sided, and grandiloquent. The author is also convicted of playing fast and loose with voluntarism. We see that *Chambers' Journal* speaks of the book in equally disparaging terms.

The remaining periodicals we shall notice next week.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE POOR IN ENGLAND.—The question is often asked, in what do the poor of England suffer more than the poor of any other country? I am not sufficiently versed in the details connected with the subject to speak with authority, but I can give you the impressions received as a looker-on. In comparing the misery of England with that of the continent of Europe, one must remember the great difference of climate. A man suffers less at Naples without a coat or a fire, and with three *grani* for his daily pittance, than is undergone in England beneath woollen, with ten *grani* to furnish the "ways and means." These facts make a great moral difference in favour of England, when we come to consider the merits of systems, though the physical consequences may be against her. The poor of this country appear to me to be over-worked. They have little or no time for relaxation; and, instead of exhibiting that frank, manly cheerfulness and heartiness of feeling that have been so much extolled, they appear sullen, discontented, and distrustful. There is far less confidence and sympathy between classes than I had expected to see; for, although a good understanding may exist between the great landholder and affluent yeoman who pays him rent and tithes the soil, the social chain appears to be broken between those below the latter and their superiors. I do not mean that the rich are obdurate to the sufferings of the poor, but that the artificial condition of the country has choked the ordinary channels of sympathy, and that the latter, when known at all, are known only as the poor. They are the objects of duties, rather than fellow-creatures living constantly within the influence of all the charities, including those of communion and rights, as well as those which are exhibited in donations. There is one large class of beings in England, whose condition I should think less enviable than that of the Asiatic slaves. I allude to the female servants of all-work in the families of those who keep lodging houses, tradesmen, and other small housekeepers. These poor creatures have an air of dogged, sullen misery, that I have never seen equalled in any other class of human beings, not even excepting the beggars in the streets. In our lodgings, at Southampton, there was one of these girls; and her hand was never idle, her foot seemed to know no rest, while her manner was that of wearied humility. We were then fresh from home, and the unmitigated toil of her existence struck us all most painfully. When we spoke to her kindly, she seemed startled, and looked distrustful and frightened. A less inviting subject for sympathy could scarcely be imagined,—for she was large, coarse, robust, and even masculine; but even these iron qualities were taxed beyond endurance.—J. F. Cooper.

A HINT TO DYSPEPTICS.—A life of labour, no doubt, will make the sorriest fare sit more lightly on the healthy stomach than the most dainty viands which have been received into an organ that is weakened and goaded by a life of dissipation and excess; but this does not prove sorry fare to be the more wholesome than that of a richer kind. No! Dyspepsia is a disease of the rich: not because they live upon the fat of the land, but plainly because they indulge in too large a quantity at a meal. Let the peasant and the lord change place for a week; place the healthy rustic at the rich man's table, and Dives again at the other board, what would be the results to both? Would the poor man, think you, find indigestion in ragout, fricassees, truffles, with light wine *ad libitum* to drink with them? And would not the rich man find that the fat pork and hard beer were worse poison than any of the made dishes against which he had been so lavish in his blame? In general, no doubt, to be "the happiest of mortals—to digest well" (Voltaire), men should look more to the quantum, and less to the quality, of what they eat; but they should pay some attention to this too.—*The Esculent Funguses of England*.

THE MAN OF GENIUS AND THE MAN OF TALENT.—The greatest man is he who is both born and made—who is at once poetical and scientific—who has genius and talents—each supporting the other. So with rivers. Your mighty world's river rises in high places, among the everlasting hills; amidst clouds, or inaccessible clearness. On he moves, gathering to himself all waters; refreshing, cheering all lands. Here a cataract, there a rapid; now lingering in some corner of beauty and strength, as if loath to go. Now shallow and wide, laughing in his glee—now deep, and silent, and slow—now narrow, and rapid, and deep, and not to be meddled with. Now in the open country; not so clear, for other waters have come in upon him, and he is becoming useful; no longer turbulent—travelling more contentedly; now he is *navigable*, craft of all kinds, big and little, coming and going upon his surface for ever; and then, as if by some gentle and great necessity, "deep and smooth, passing with a still foot and a sober face," he pays his last tribute to the *Fiscus*, the great exchequer, the sea running out fresh, by reason of his power and volume, into the main for many a league; not lost when he dies. Your mere genius, who has instincts, and is poetical, and not scientific, who grows from within—chiefly by increase, no accretion—he is like our mountain river, clear, wilful, odd; running round corners; disappearing it may be under ground, coming up again quite unexpectedly, and quite strong, as if fed from some unseen spring, deep down in darkness; rising without warning, and coming down like a lion; often all but dry; never to be trusted to for driving mills; must at least be tamed and led off to the mill; and going down full pace, and without stop or stay, into the sea. Your man of talents, of acquirements, of science—who is made, who is not so much educated as edified; who instead of acquiring his *vires eundo*, gets his *vires eundi*, from acquirement, and grows from without; who serves his brother and is useful; he rises often no one knows where; has, perhaps, no proper foundation at all, but is the result of the gathered rain water in the higher flats; he is never quite clear, never brisk, never dangerous; always from the first useful, and goes pleasantly in harness; turns mills, washes rags, makes them into paper, carries down all manner of dye-stuffs and omnigenous feculence, and turns a bread mill to as good purpose as any clearer stream; is docile, and has, as he reaches the sea, in his dealings with the world, a river trust, who look after his or their own interest, and dredge him, and deepen him, and manage him, and turn him off into docks, and he is in the sea before he or you know it; indeed, the sea comes up to him.—*North British Review*.

THE LUNGS.—On examination, the lungs will be found full of innumerable little holes, like a sponge. These holes are the cells into which the air enters when we breathe. So great is their number, that they have been calculated to amount to 174,000,000; forming altogether a surface thirty times greater than that of the human body. Every one of these cells is provided with a net-work of blood-vessels, by means of which the blood is brought into immediate contact with the air over every portion of their surface. When this great amount is taken into consideration, we shall feel at once how necessary it is to supply pure air to the lungs with every breath we draw.—*Health of Towns Gazette*.

CURIOS ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA.—If a piece of paper be placed upon a smooth table, and then rubbed pretty smartly with india-rubber, the electricity which is developed is so powerful that two or three goose-quills may be made to adhere to the under side of the paper after it has been raised above the table. By the same means I have charged a Leyden jar, and given a powerful shock, which extended to the shoulders. If two pieces of paper be used, one being placed over the other, and treated in the same manner, and drawn asunder in the dark, they will produce a striking effect. No electricity is manifested until the paper is separated from the table, or from the substance with which it was in contact when rubbed. If done upon an insulated plate of metal, a spark of an eighth of an inch may be obtained after the removal of the paper; the only thing necessary is perfect dryness, but there is certainly something depending upon the quality of the paper. Silk may be used just in the same manner.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

GLEANINGS.

The library of the ex-King and Queen of the French at Neuilly amounted to about 14,000 volumes. About 12,000 have escaped destruction.

The territory which the United States demand from Mexico amounts to 751,000 square miles, raising, if acquired, the territory of the United States to 2,751,144 square miles, and reducing that of Mexico to 939,160 miles.

The *New York Sun* mentions that an Irish cook, hearing the lady of the house at dinner ask her husband to bring Dombey and Son with him when he returned, laid two extra plates on the supper-table.

ECCELESIASTICAL BENEVOLENCE.—The late Archbishop of Canterbury, who, although he lived in princely, almost royal splendour, amassed £120,000, exclusive of freehold estates, has left the whole of his vast property to his widow, Mrs. Howley, and not a single shilling to any charitable or religious object.

The *Hants Independent* says of Christchurch:—"Emigration seems to be a mania here now; a question we are constantly hearing is, 'Are you going to Stralia?' The answer generally is, 'Oh, yes, soon; or else it is, 'I should go, but my wife declares I sha'nt.'"

The Marchioness of Anglesey fractured one of her

legs, the other day, by the sudden breaking of the chair on which she was sitting.

We learn from the *Démocratie Pacifique* that a tailor of the name of Bernard has presented the Count de Paris' gun, of wrought silver, to the Provisional Government.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor, in writing letters to the working classes, commences with "My dear children," and terminates with "Your affectionate father." How happy the working classes must be with such parental tenderness!

The *Philadelphia Sun* says, that in the village of Boonton (comprising a population of 800 inhabitants) there is not a drunkard, nor a place where intoxicating liquors can be obtained.

An improvement has been made in chimney-sweeping machinery, by forming the springs, joints, &c., of the brushes, of vulcanized India rubber.

Large quantities of salted legs of mutton have lately been imported from the United States, for the purpose of being cured as mutton hams.

IDEAS FOR FUTURE REALIZATION.—There is, indeed, no reason why the earth should not supply us with water hot as well as cold, any more, perhaps, than why mechanical attrition or compressed air should not keep us warm—the electric fluid light our streets and houses, convey our messages, set our clocks going, and possibly, also, perform some of our hard work.—*Correspondent of the Builder*.

It is computed that there are upwards of forty foreigners (principally Frenchmen and Germans) in the service of Queen Victoria, besides several in the household of Prince Albert, many of whom are receiving salaries to the amount of £200 to £700 a year. Her Majesty's chief cook is a Frenchman, and so also is her Majesty's confectioner; the former receiving upwards of £600, and the latter between £300 and £400 per annum!

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, in noticing that the old corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms is now to be known as the "Queen's Royal Body Guard," says all the ex-royalties in or on their way to England should be enrolled therein.

SCRAPS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Whig General Committee of New York city have declared Henry Clay to be their first choice for the Presidency by a vote of fifty-eight to three.

GERMANS IN NEW YORK.—The German population of New York is not less than fifty thousand—about one half are Protestants, the other half Catholics and Jews.

A PANORAMA.—Many artists are, and are to be, engaged in painting an immense panorama of the Hudson River. The river is 160 miles in length.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The *Saturday Post* says that the telegraph is finished between Philadelphia and St. Louis, a distance of 1,800 miles! and that the work is going on briskly between St. Louis and New Orleans.

TOM THUMB BEAT.—A Spanish dwarf is on exhibition in Texas, that is shorter by two inches than the celebrated Tom Thumb.

General Tom Thumb is exhibiting in New Orleans.

STATUE TO PENN.—The citizens of Reading (Pa.) are about to erect a monument with a statue of Wm. Penn. The materials are to be of native production, namely, Berks county iron and sandstone.

HARD TO BEAR.—An exchange says there have been more bears killed in Michigan the past season than in any previous season. In Ionia county alone upwards of 200 have been "laid to the land." One Indian killed twelve in one day.

BAPTIST STATISTICS.—In the United States there are 564 Baptist ministerial associations, 9,888 churches, 5,657 ordained ministers, 1,199 licentiates, and 731,966 church members.

THE METHODISTS.—The *Northern Advocate* states, that the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church have decreased nearly twenty-four thousand during the last year.

THE ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT QUESTION is being vigorously agitated in the United States.

The *New York Evangelist* speaks of several "Revivals" going on in the States of New York and Massachusetts.

A special organ of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance is about to be established, entitled "The Christian Union and Religious Memorial." The work will be published monthly.

FIGHTING EDITORS.—A correspondent of the *New York Herald* says, that judge Conrad, one of the editors of the *Philadelphia North American*, feeling indignant at an article in the *Saturday Courier* of last week, went to the office of Mr. MacMakin, and attacked him, when the other threw an inkstand at the head of the judge, making his mark, and there the matter rests for the present.

MUNICIPAL HABITS.—**TEA v. TOBACCO.**—In the New York Board of Aldermen, Alderman Messerole offered a resolution directing the keeper of the City Hall not to furnish cigars for the use of the members of the corporation, or any other one immediately connected therewith. The gentleman said that the tea-table was stunted in consequence of the expense incurred in providing the very best cigars for the members of the corporation. He objected to 1,500 or 2,000 dollars a year (!) being paid for cigars, which he had seen *grabbed* by handfals. The subject was debated for three quarters of an hour, when an amendment that the tea table be abolished was accepted, and the resolution lost by a vote of 8 to 7.—*Boston Chronotype*.

A New Jersey Methodist Quarterly Conference has withheld a license from an otherwise pious and well-qualified preacher because he believes and practises mesmerism and phrenology.

YANKEE INVENTION.—**BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.**—A London paper tells a good story of an old gentleman, a widower, with a large family of daughters, who advertised in the *Times* for a wife under a fictitious signature,

appointing a place of meeting. At the time and place appointed, a woman appeared thickly veiled. She entered with downcast eyes, which she did not venture to raise until the voice of her swain in respectful greeting fell upon her ear. She started, looked up, and the next moment uttered a shriek in a tone not unfamiliar to the gentleman's ear. He took the liberty of lifting her veil, and beheld—his *eldest daughter*, whom he had supposed safe at her boarding school at Hammersmith.—*Chronotype*.

[Advertisement.]—IF THE DEMAND FOR AN ARTICLE may be regarded as an index to its appreciation by the people, then nothing can more clearly demonstrate the excellency of John Cassell's coffees than the extraordinary sale of them which has already taken place. All who have used them bear testimony to their unrivalled excellence; and wherever they have been introduced the general exclamation is, "Well, we have never tasted such coffee as this before." And it is a no less pleasing fact that these delicious coffees are attainable at prices which have been generally paid for very inferior qualities. It will not, therefore, excite any surprise that John Cassell's coffees bid fair to enter more largely into the consumption of the people of this country than any other; and to facilitate this object, he purposes to appoint two thousand agents, who will be regularly supplied with fresh-roasted and fresh-ground coffees, packed in lead upon scientific principles, so as most effectually to preserve the strength and flavour. All applications for agency to be made direct to Mr. John Cassell, Abchurch-lane, London.

GALVANISM.—[Advertisement.]—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of Jan. 29:—"It is now about four years since that we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to, for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicines and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Lord Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London."

BIRTHS.

March 3, Mrs. JOHN KERR, Charlemont, County Armagh, of a daughter.

March 22, the wife of Mr. J. VALE MUMBERT, minister of Queen-street Chapel, Ratcliff, of a son.

March 31, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS DAVIES, Maldenhead, of a son.

April 1, at 55, Fore-street, London, Mrs. JOHN BARCLAY, of a son.

April 2, the wife of the Rev. G. W. CONDER, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 23, at Bocking, by the Rev. T. Craig, the Rev. B. BACKHOUSE, of Rodborough, Stroud, to ISABELLA CAROLINE, eldest daughter of J. BURDER, Esq., Codham-hall, Essex.

March 27, at the Independent Chapel, Winchester, by the Rev. W. Thorn, Mr. FREDERICK HOLDWAY to Miss ELIZABETH NAYLOR, both of that city. This was the 226th marriage in the above-named place of worship.

March 29, at the Independent Chapel, Totnes, by the Rev. W. Tarbotton, Mr. GEORGE POWELL to Miss SYMONS, both of Totnes.

March 29, by license, at Buckland Chapel, Portsea, by the Rev. T. Cousins, the Rev. A. JONES, minister of the place, to PETRONELLA HENRIETTA, only child of G. L. HAMBERG, Esq., of Landport; on which occasion the church and congregation presented Mr. Jones with a handsome piece of plate.

March 29, at the Independent Chapel, Staines, by the Rev. J. Hyatt, of Gloucester, JOSHUA HARCOMBE CUFF, of London, to ANNIE PORTER, daughter of the Rev. R. Porter, Staines, Middlesex. This marriage elicited a display of bigotry on the part of certain persons, "dressed in a little brief authority," which it was truly lamentable to notice. The ringers of the parish church having struck up, as usual, a merry peal, they were immediately silenced by the vicar, &c., of the parish. The disappointed parish functionaries immediately made the circumstance known to the bridal party—which included several friends from the metropolis—who were much amused at such a display of imbecile bigotry; while, at the same time, they could not but feel thankful that such paltry weapons were the only ones which their opponents were able to employ.

March 30, at Kingsland Chapel, by the Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., Mr. JOHN RAINS to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. P. CROLLIN, 198, St. George's-street East.

April 3, at the Baptist Chapel, Woodside, Forest of Dean, by the Rev. J. Hums, Baptist minister, Mr. CHARLES JONES to Miss SARAH JONES.

DEATHS.

March 25, aged 30, ANN, the ever faithful and beloved wife of James COOPER, merchant, of Ryde-street, and eldest daughter of Charles New, Esq., deacon of the church at Trinity Chapel, Arundel, Sussex.

March 26, aged 23, Miss MARY AUGUSTA, third daughter of the late Mr. T. WARD, of Paternoster-row.

April 1, at Wembdon, near Bridgewater, of consumption, in his 4th year, CLEMENT ALEXANDER, youngest child of the Rev. H. TREND, Baptist minister, Bridgewater.

April 1, in the faith and hope of the Gospel, aged 58, SARAH, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. G. PIKE, Derby.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

We have again to notice a sudden change in the Money Market, which has occurred since this day se'n-night. We mentioned last week the rise which had taken place in the English Funds; since then a corresponding depression has occurred, Consols for Account having dropped rapidly from 83½ to 80½. It is not difficult altogether to account for this alteration. The cause which we noticed last week as chiefly contributing towards the sudden rise in the funds—viz. the purchases made by foreign fundholders—has of course, with the termination of the buying, somewhat influenced their fall. This, together with the continuance and repetition of scenes of disorder on the Continent, and the somewhat threatening aspect of affairs in Ireland, we take to be the leading, if not the entire, cause of the unfavourable change in the market. The demand for money stock during the past week has not been so brisk. Money is very plentiful, and as the quarterly dividends will be paid to the public on the 8th inst., it will be rendered more so for the requirements of trade, though we regret to add that very little indeed of it is at present needed to meet the wants of commerce. The exchanges remain in a very flat state.

The following fluctuations in Consols, daily, since our last, will show the tendency of the Money Market:—

	Lowest price.	Highest price.
Wednesday .. Money	81	82
Thursday .. Money	81	82
Friday .. Money	81	81
Saturday .. Money	81	81
Monday .. Money	81	81
Tuesday .. Money	81	81

No rally has occurred in the foreign market. Affairs, however, appear to be drawing towards a crisis in several states, which, whenever it occurs, will of course operate favourably on prices. The *Rentes* at Paris have fluctuated since our last from about 70-50 to 58-50 for the Five per Cents., and 50-47 to 38 for the Three per Cents. Mexican stock, which has been about the best supported during the late convulsions, has shared the fate of all the rest in experiencing a decline. No particular cause can be assigned for this; it has just been dragged down with the times.

Commercial accounts from the Continent are not more favourable than we had to report in our last. Failures are announced almost every day, and a general stagnation of business continues. In Paris the Bank has been obliged to protest against a great number of bills, within the last few days, for non-payment—it is said, including *bons du trésor*, which cannot be paid, to the amount of twenty-five millions. Several failures have been reported; amongst others, the highly respectable banking house of Paccard, Dufour, and Co., who are largely connected with Switzerland.

In Marseilles many important failures have taken place; amongst others, Naegly and Escher, merchants; Henry, Brothers, merchants; D'Andouard and Co.; Chancel, Brothers, drysalters; Loubon & Co., bankers; and Montricher and Co., American merchants. Some houses had also suspended at Auxerre and other departments, but none of them were of any magnitude. At Cologne, Messrs. Abraham Schaafhausen, and at Geneva, Messrs. Lombard, Odier, and Co., are announced. This failure will, it is feared, tend to aggravate most materially the ill condition of credit abroad. It is like, in Southern Germany, what the failure of Baring, Brothers, would be in England.

The intelligence from India on Monday is very unsatisfactory. Mercantile difficulties were much increased; all confidence, it is said, is prostrated.

At home affairs are not in a much better condition. Letters from Greenock mention a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Caird and Co., the large iron steamboat builders, whose failure took place last week. Their debts are stated at £40,000, and a composition has been offered of 9s. in the pound, which will most probably be accepted. On the whole trade seems much in the same state as last week, but if anything, perhaps a little improved, owing to the favourable change which has taken place in the weather.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, March 31.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 25th day of March, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued	23,556,320
Government Debt ..	1,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	12,738,430
Silver Bullion	1,817,890
£28,556,320	£28,556,320

Dated the 30th day of March, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000
Reserve	3,995,881
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	7,452,556
Other Deposits	9,353,628
Seven-day and other Bills	904,351
£36,259,422	£36,259,422

Dated the 30th day of March, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 65:—
The Wesleyan Chapel, Penrith, Cumberland.
Peniel, Cwmrhos, Breconshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

NORLEY, WILLIAM, late of Betherden, Kent, but now of 18, Paradise-street, Finsbury, dealer in cattle.
PRENTICK, SAMUEL, Boxford, Suffolk, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

ALDERSEN, JOHN, Tunstall, Staffordshire, druggist, April 15, May 13: solicitor, Mr. Williams, Hanley.
BATES, JOHN, Kettering, watchmaker, April 13, May 12: solicitor, Mr. P. Fearnhead, 17, Clifford's-inn.
BEACH, WILLIAM, Salisbury, cutler, April 13, May 12: solicitor, Mr. J. A. Jones, Quality-court.
BRADSHAW, DANIEL, now of late of Netherthong, Yorkshire, merchant, April 11, May 1: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Floyd, Huddersfield.
CAWOOD, MARTIN, Leeds, ironfounder, April 20, May 5: solicitors, Messrs. Hawkins and Co., New Boswell-court, London; and Messrs. Atkinson, Dibb, and Co., and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.
COLLS, CHARLES EDWARD, 107, High-street, Poplar, draper, April 12, May 13: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, 68, Aldermanbury.
COWARD, JOHN, formerly of 91, Sloane-street, but now of Kennington, schoolmaster, April 8, May 18: solicitor, Mr. Hughes, Chapel-street, Bedford-row.
CURRY, SAMUEL, Taunton, brickmaker, April 12, May 3: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Brace and Colt, Surrey-street, Strand, London.

DUGLAS, GEORGE, 4, Brunswick-place, Old Kent-road, linen-draper, April 11, May 12: solicitor, Mr. W. B. Cooper, 17, Hatton-garden.

EDMONDS, WILLIAM, Tottenham, and 11, Wenlock-road, City-road, tailor, April 11, May 12: solicitor, Mr. C. B. Wilson, 13, Fumival's-inn, Holborn.

ELPHICK, FREDERICK, 28, Castle-street, Oxford-market, glass-cutter, April 13, May 16: solicitors, Messrs. Dyer and Quick, 27, Ely-place, Holborn.

GILBY, DAVID, Bures, St. Mary, Suffolk, and Bures, Essex, coach builder, April 11, May 16: solicitor, Mr. E. W. Gooday, 14, South-square, Gray's-inn.

GREEN, JAMES, 58, Barbican, wholesale hat manufacturer, April 7, May 12: solicitor, Mr. Depree, 9, Lawrence-lane, Cheshire.

GREEN, JAMES DAWSON, Leeds, plaid manufacturer, April 17, May 8: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Shackleton, Leeds.

HALL, EDWARD, Manchester, stockbroker, April 11, May 3: solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside, London.

HENDER, EDMUND, Bodmin, ironmonger, April 13, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Commins and Son, Bodmin; Messrs. George and W. C. Smith, 5, Southampton-buildings, London; and Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter.

HOLLAND, EDWARD CHRISTOPHER, Honiton, Devonshire, surgeon, April 13, May 11: solicitors, Mr. I. J. Cox, Honiton; Mr. J. Daw, Exeter; and Mr. J. T. Church, Bedford-row, London.

IRELAND, RICHARD, Wem, Shropshire, wine merchant, April 12, May 10: solicitors, Messrs. Walsley and Co., Wem; and Mr. T. S. James, Birmingham.

KING, SIMON, Cheltenham, dealer in cutlery, April 18, May 12: solicitor, Mr. H. S. Sabine, Bristol.

O'HANTON, FELIX, St. Thomas Apottle, Devonshire, linen draper, April 12, May 3: solicitors, Messrs. Geare, Mountford and Co., Exeter; and Messrs. Finch, Dobinson and Co., 57, Lincoln's-inn-lane, London.

PATRICK, WILLIAM, Farnham, builder, April 12, May 13: solicitors, Messrs. Johnstone and Co., Temple; and Mr. Nichols, Farnham.

PELL, WILLIAM, Upper Thames-street, City, merchant, April 11, May 12: solicitors, Messrs. Matten and Co., Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane.

PERKINS, RICHARD BATES, Coventry, currier, April 13, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Troughton and Lea, Coventry; and Messrs. Austen and Hobson, 4, Raymond's-buildings, London.

PORTER, DANIEL GREENAWAY, 81, Great Tower-street, City, wine merchant, April 7, May 18: solicitors, Messrs. Tilson and Co., Coleman-street.

POTTER, AMOS, Pakenham, butcher, April 12, May 18: solicitors, Messrs. Galsworthy and Nichol, Cook's-court, Carey-street.

ROBERTS, JOHN and WILLIAM HAMMILL, Liverpool, ironmongers, April 19, May 5: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Messrs. Turner and Son, Preston.

SMITH, JAMES, Birkenhead, slate and cement merchant, April 19, May 5: solicitors, Mr. Wilkie, Fumival's-inn, London; and Mr. R. C. Brown, Liverpool.

SMITH, RICHARD, Preston, corn merchant, April 12, May 4: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Turner and Son, Preston.

SPURR, WILLIAM HENRY, Liverpool, builder, April 14, May 8: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Duncan and Co., Liverpool.

TANKER, ALFRED OCTAVIUS, Edmonton, fruiterer, April 7, May 12: solicitor, Mr. Towne, 9, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

AITKEN, ROBERT, Fisherrow, mill master, April 6, May 2.
BEVERIDGE, BROTHERS, Dunfermline, coal masters, April 6, May 2.

DRYBRUGH, JAMES, Edinburgh, boot maker, April 5, May 2.
MACDONALD, ANN, and SON, Inverness, hotel keepers, April 3, May 2.

MOWAT, ALEXANDER, Aberdeen, manufacturer, April 7, May 5.
M'FEAT, WILLIAM, and Co., Glasgow, glass merchants, April 5, May 2.

DIVIDENDS.

William John Streek, Lee, Kent, plumber, first div. of 1s. 10d.; at 12, Birch-lane, April 3, and two following Mondays—John Wrensted, 2, Union-street, Boston-street, Hackney-road, general commission agent, first div. of 10d.; at 12, Birch-lane, April 3, and two following Mondays—Joseph Robson, Ipswich, draper, first div. of 1s. 8d.; at 12, Birch-lane, April 3, and two following Mondays—John Wetherell, Manchester, publican, first div. of 1s. 9s.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, April 4, and any Tuesday—Stephen Vertue, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, April 4, and any Thursday—George Capper and Ralph Capper, Nantwich, cheese factors, first div. of 2s.; at Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, April 4, and any Thursday—John Brooks, Liverpool, copper, second div. of 1s. 3d.; at Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, April 4, and any Thursday—George Thomas Rollason, Birmingham, glass and china dealer, second div. of 4d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.

Tuesday, April 4.

BANKRUPTS.

ALDERSEA, JOHN, Tunstall, Staffordshire, druggist, April 15, May 13: solicitor, Mr. Williams, Hanley, Staffordshire.

BARKER, AMOS, now of late of Bradford, worsted manufacturer, April 17, May 8: solicitors, Messrs. Singleton and Co., Great James-street, London; Mr. E. A. Barret, Bradford; and Messrs. E. and J. M. Barret, Leeds.

BARNES, ROBERT WILKINSON, Stockport, cabinet maker, April 17, May 8: solicitors, Messrs. Vaughan and Co., Stockport; and Messrs. Bower and Son, Chancery-lane, London.

BARRITT, JOSEPH, Exeter, post master, April 19, May 17: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Keddel and Co., 34, Lime-street, London.

CHILD, WILLIAM, Chertsey, grocer, April 12, May 12: solicitors, Messrs. King and Co., Temple.

CORB, JOHN, 10, Northumberland-street, Strand, boarding-housekeeper, April 11, May 15: solicitor, Mr. M. G. Smith, Fumival's-inn.

COLL, HENRY DAVEY CURTIS, Earl's-court, Old Brompton, boarding-housekeeper, April 12, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Marson and Dudley, 5, Union-street, Southwark.

COST, HENRY, Ivy Lodge, Clapton, publisher, April 13, May 18: solicitor, Mr. Hope, Fumival's-inn.

DAVIES, JOHN HOOVER, Mertry Tydvil, grocer, April 18, May 9: solicitor, Mr. Perkins, Bristol.

JAY, MATTHEW, Weston-super-Mare, miller, April 17, May 9: solicitors, Mr. T. H. Boykett, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. J. J. Ayre, jun., Bristol.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, Burslem, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware, April 15, May 16: solicitor, Mr. William, Hanley.

FARRANDS, LECTICE, Nottingham, innkeeper, April 14, May 12: solicitors, Messrs. Shilton and Son, Nottingham.

HOSFIELD, JAMES, Sunderland, merchant tailor, April 13, May 11: solicitors, Mr. C. B. Fell, Sunderland; and Messrs. Rolfe and Edmund, 12, South-square, Gray's-inn, London.

JONES, WILLIAM, Manchester, stationer, April 19, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Witham, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. W. Andrew, Manchester.

LOMBARDINI, WILLIAM, Huddersfield, carver, April 20, May 12: solicitors, Mr. Murdoch, Fumival's-inn, London; and Messrs. Boud and Barwick, Leeds.

M'ENTAGHT, THOMAS, Liverpool, corn-dealer, April 18, May 12: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Frousham, Liverpool.

MESNARD, EDWARD, and HUDSON, JOHN, Sunderland, Seaham, and Hartlepool, merchants, April 14, May 16: solicitors, Messrs. A. J. and W. Moore, Sunderland; and Mr. G. Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MILLER, JOHN, and NIGHTINGALE, GEORGE, 160, Great Dover-street, Southwark, drapers, April 12, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside.

REDFERN, HENRY, Sheffield, saw manufacturer, April 15, May 13: solicitors, Mr. Moss, Sergeants-inn, London; and Mr. T. C. Branson, Sheffield.

RIDGWAY, WILLIAM, Hanley and Shilton, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware, April 19, May 25: solicitors, Messrs.

Mottram and Co., Birmingham; and Messrs. Emmet and Knight, 14, Bloomsbury-square, London.

ROOZE, HENRY, 24, Salisbury-street, Strand, Liverpool, and Messina, merchant, April 13, May 16: solicitor, Mr. George, Villiers-street, Strand.

TURNER, CHARLES, Pudsey, Yorkshire, clothier, April 18, May 9: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Harle and Clark, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, Glasgow, merchant, April 11, May 9.
DRYSDALE, WILLIAM, jun., Allea, manufacturer, April 7 and 28.

ELGIN, WILLIAM, Aberdeen, teacher, April 8, May 2.
JUST, WALTER, Arbroath, merchant, April 7 and 27.

MACKENZIE, RODERICK, Muirhouse, April 8 and 29.
MATTHEW, PATRICK, Gourdiehill, Perthshire, grain dealer, April 7 and 28.

MAIN, JOHN, Glasgow, hair dresser, April 10, May 1.
MELVIN, THOMAS, Glasgow, smith, April 10, May 1.

NICOL, JAMES, Edinburgh, clothier, April 6 and 27.
WADDELL, ROBERT, and WADDELL, JAMES, Carlisle, wood merchants, April 8 and 29.

DIVIDENDS.

A. B. Graham, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, milliner, first div. of 7d.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—William George Grossmith, Romney Extra, Southamptonshire, brewer, first div. of 1s.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—Henry Dircks, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, malt extract dealer, first div. of 7d.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—William Awersley, Cumberland-place, Old Kent-road, floor cloth manufacturer, second div. of 1d.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—Samuel William Sustenance, 162, Piccadilly, bookseller, fourth div. of 7d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—John Gray, West Smithfield, saddler, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—Henry Mares, Alfred-cottages, Kensall-green, sculptor, first dividend of 2s.; payable at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—William Armstrong, Norwich, draper, first div. of 1s. 8d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday—Smith, Hastings, 46, Lime-street, City, wine merchant, first div. of 5d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday—Dominique Andrew Morel, first div. of 8d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday—Henry Decimus Walker, Eaton-town, Bedfordshire, innkeeper, third div. of 10d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday—George Sharp, Commercial-road, Lambeth, builder, first div. of 1s. 4d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday—Samuel Sharp, Commercial-road, Lambeth, builder, first div. of 1s.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday—Edward Ridley, Leicester, linen-draper, first div. of 2s. 1d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Robert Powell Saph, Salisbury, hatter, first div. of 8d. in the pound; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Walter M'Dowall, 3, 4, and 5, Pemberton-row, Gough-square, printer, second div. of 5d.; at Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Thomas Barnes Figures, Blockley, Worcestershire, corn merchant, first div. of 4s. 6d.; at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—Thomas Chatto, Morpeth, linen draper, first div. of 10s.; at the Royal arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Francis Smith, Manchester, innkeeper, first and final div. of 5s. 1d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Peter Loyal, Kingston-upon-Hull, miller, first and final div. of 1s. 3d.; at 4, Quay-street, Parliament-street, Hull, any Wednesday—John Robinson, Beverley, spirit merchant, first and final div. (on new proofs only) of 2s. 6d.; at 4, Quay-street, Parliament-street, Hull, any Wednesday—Luke Northington, Bradford, worsted spinner, first and final div. of 5d. at 4, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, April 3.

During the last few days the weather has set in unusually fine, and hot for this early period of the year, and farmers are now actively employed in field operations; we had in consequence a very small supply of English Wheat; the trade, however, ruled dull, and at a late hour the stands were not cleared, although a reduction of 2s. per qr. from the rates of Monday last would have been accepted. An equal decline must be noted in foreign, and only a limited sale took place to the more necessitous buyers. The top quotation of town-manufactured Flour underwent no change. Households receded 1s. per sack, and American Flour scarcely sold so well as on this day se'night. Barley was less inquired for than on Monday last, and having more on sale prices gave way about 1s. per qr. Malt, unless very fine, was also 1s. per qr. cheaper. The Oat trade was heavy, and prices 1s. per qr. lower. Beans hung heavily on hand. English were held at about previous terms, but Egyptian were rather cheaper. Pens of all kinds neglected. In Indian Corn nothing of interest transpired.

	£	¢		£	¢
Wheat, Red	44	52	Peas, Hlog	32	35
Fine	—	—	Maple	—	—
White	45	54	Boilers	33	—
Fine	—	—	Beans, Ticks	31	36
Flour, per sk. (Town) ..	41	46	Pigeon	—	—
Barley	29	31	Harrow	34	37
Malt	32	33	Oats, Feed	17	20
Malt, Ordinary	54	56	Fine	22	25
Pale	56	58	Poland	20	23
Rye	32	34	Potato	20	23

Rye	32 .. 34	Potato	20 .. 23
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MARCH 25.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	51s. 4d.	Wheat	50s. 6d.
Barley	30 11	Barley	30 9
Oats	20 4	Oats	20 6
Beans	35 5	Beans	35 9
Peas	38 2	Peas	40 5

Wheat	51s. 4d.	Wheat	50s. 6d.
Barley	30 11	Barley.....	30 9
Oats	20 4	Oats.....	20 6
Rye	20 4	Rye	20 10

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 3.

We were somewhat heavily supplied with home-fed Beasts this morning, and a very great improvement was noticed in their general condition; indeed, this was one of the best markets for that description of stock we have had during the whole of the present year, a very small number being beneath the middle quality. The weather having become warm, the butchers, whose attendance was tolerably good—purchased with extreme caution; hence the Beef trade was exceedingly heavy, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 2d. to—in some instances—4d. per 8 lbs., and a clearance was not effected. The highest general price for the best Scots was 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received about 1,500 Scots, shorthorns, &c.; from the northern, western, and midland districts, 900 Herefords, runts, Devons, shorthorns, and Irish Beasts; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 220 horned and polled Scots. For the time of year, the supply of Sheep—a large portion of which was out of the wool—was limited. The prime old Downs were mostly disposed of at last week's curancies, but all other breeds were a slow inquiry at barely stationary prices. There were several couples in the market from Ireland, in very bad condition. Lambs were in moderate request, at from 6s. to 7s. per 8 lbs. In Calves, only a moderate business was doing, at barely late rates. The Pork trade was heavy, but we have no decline to notice in prices.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, April 3.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.					
Inferior Beef 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.				
Widdling do 3 2 .. 3 4	Mid. ditto 4 0 .. 4 4				
Prime large 3 4 .. 3 6	Prime ditto 4 6 .. 4 8				
Prime small 3 6 .. 3 8	Veal	3 10 .. 4 0			
Large Pork 3 8 .. 4 4	Small Pork ..	4 6 .. 5 0			

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d. | Veal | 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d. || Mutton | 3 8 .. 5 4 | Pork | 4 0 .. 5 0 |

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.				
Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	
Friday.....	872	3,430	239	370
Monday....	3,183	17,000	123	350

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There was a slightly improved inquiry for Clover Seed, which was eagerly met by sellers, and purchasers had no difficulty in buying at former terms. In other descriptions of Seeds nothing of interest occurred, and quotations remain nominally unaltered.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

With a stock of Irish Butter reduced to a narrow compass and a steady demand, prices for all descriptions have been well supported since our last, varying in kind and quality from 86s. to 100s. per cwt. Foreign, although in limited supply, sold slowly at 92s. to 105s. per cwt.—Bacon.—There was a good demand for singed sides, and sales effected at advanced prices; Irish, 64s. to 70s.; American, 60s. to 62s.; and scalded at 56s. to 58s. per cwt., according to size and quality. Bale and tierce middles in request, the former at 56s. to 64s., the latter at 56s. to 62s. per cwt. Irish and American. Hams in short supply, and saleable at 64s. to 74s. per cwt. Lard nearly stationary in demand and value.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

Butter, per cwt.	s.	d.	Cheese, per cwt.	s.	d.
Dorset	108	112	Double Gloucester	60	66
Carlton	94	—	Single	58	64
Silgo	84	—	Cheshire	56	74
Cork, 1st	88	94	Derby	62	66
Waterford	84	—	American	48	52
Limerick	86	—	Edam and Gouda ..	46	50
Foreign, prime—			Bacon, new	64	70
Friesland	106	—	Middle	46	60
Kiel	94	102	Hams, Irish	66	70
Fresh Butter, per doz.			Westmoreland ..	78	—
12s. 6d. to 14s. 0d.			York	84	—

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Monday, April 3.—Owing to the mildness of the weather, our market was abundantly supplied this morning with all kinds of fruit and vegetables in season, at moderate prices. Asparagus 3s. to 7s., Rhubarb 9d. to 1s., ditto large forced 1s. 6d. to 2s., and Broccoli 1s. to 3s. per bundle; Apples 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Onions 1s. 6d. to 2s., and Spinach 4d. to 6d. per half sieve; Red Cabbages 2s. to 3s., Celery 6d. to 1s., and Horseradish 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen heads; Turnips 1s. 6d. to 2s., Carrots 4s. to 5s., and Greens 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per dozen bunches; Grapes 9d. to 4s., Pine Apples 5s. to 7s., and Filberts 8d. to 9d. per lb.; Oranges 4s. to 10s., Seville ditto for wine 5s. to 8s., Lemons 4s. to 9s., and forced French Beans 2s. 3d. to 3s. per hundred; Sea Kale 9d. to 2s., Mushrooms 6d. to 1s. 3d., and New Potatoes 9d. to 1s. 3d. per small basket; Turnip Greens 6d. to 8d., and Broccoli Sprouts 8d. to 1s. per bushel basket; Young Radishes 10d. to 1s. 2d. per dozen hands.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—Our market remains without the least variation since our last report. The little business doing continues to be in coloured samples.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 3,309 bales—of which 1,701 were from Italy, 459 from Turkey, 435 from Alexandria, 282 from Montevideo, 207 from Sydney, 189 from Germany, and the rest from France. The market for Wool is very quiet.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The Cotton market to-day is steady, but the trade are buying in very small quantities, just to supply their immediate wants; nevertheless, the sales to-day amount to 3,500 bales, all to the trade. Prices are without change.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—The market is firm, and prices are well supported, both on the spot and for the autumn. In new Tallow the quotation is 46s. 3d. for the last three months, and 46s. 6d. for separate months, with but few, if any, sellers at the prices. Town is 52s. to 53s. net cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 11½d. per 8 lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 61lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calf skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; Horse hides, 8s. 0d. to 9s.; Polled Sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Kents and Half-breds, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; Downs, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.; Shearings, 4d. to 6d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, April 1.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow

COAL EXCHANGE, April 3.

Hetton's, 17s.; Lambton's, 16s. 9d.; Hartlepool, 16s.; Wylam, 14s. 3d.; Shotton, 16s. The market to-day was very heavy in anticipation of large supplies in the course of the week. Left from last market, 16; fresh arrivals, 31.—Total, 47.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—288 hhds. have been sold in the West India market, and prices are a shade easier; of 9,000 bags of Mauritius, 8,000 sold at 6d. to 1s. decline, low to good midd. strong grey and yellow 35s. to 38s. 6d., good to fine 39s. 6d. to 43s. 6d., brown 39s. to 44s. 6d., 4,000 bags Bengal all sold at 6d. per cwt. cheaper; middling to good white 39s. to 40s. 6d., low 36s. to 38s. 700 bags and 500 baskets Penang sold at 31s. to 33s. 6d. for low to middling brown. 3,000 bags Madras, and 1,500 bags China were taken in.

COFFEE.—500 bags plantation and 100 bags native sold at 33s. 6d. to 39s. for good ordinary to middling, the latter 32s. 6d. to 33s. for good ordinary.

RICE.—400 pockets Bengal sold from 6s. 6d. to 11s. for middling broken to fair white.

GINSENG has sold readily.

TEA has a dull sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EPILEPTIC FITS.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, by which upwards of 200 PATIENTS have been effectually CURED OF EPILEPSY within the last year. M. LE MESURIER and CO. are pre-eminent for the cure of Epilepsy in every stage of the disease, and effectually restore their patients to perfect health. Testimonials may be seen, and satisfactory personal references are permitted. Consulting hours from Ten to One o'clock. To extend to suffering humanity the great benefits resulting from their discovery M. Le Mesurier and Co. make no charge for Consultation, and written applications from any part of the world will be answered free of charge. 3, BULSTRODE STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE, LONDON.

GALVANISM.—ANOTHER REMARK ABLE CURE OF A PARALYTIC PATIENT, performed by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS.

GALVANISM.—PARALYSIS.—The following is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at galvanism) and paralytic invalids; it is another of those astonishing cures made by Mr. Halse. Mr. Blackwell, of Cottage-road, Fimlico, a retired builder, is the gentleman on whom this extraordinary cure was performed, and who has kindly allowed Mr. Halse to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large, an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have also been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of galvanism, when applied with an efficient apparatus. The case will scarcely be credited by a

great number of readers. About three months since, Mr. Blackwell was taken from his carriage in the arms of his servant, and carried into one of Mr. Halse's operating-rooms. His limbs were so powerless that he had not the least strength in them, and was as helpless as a baby. The most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him, but without the least success, for he continued daily to get worse. An old patient of Mr. Halse's, who had been similarly afflicted, recommended galvanism to him, informing him of the wonderful effects it had had upon himself. He now decided on trying this remedy, and purchased from Mr. Halse one of his ten guinea apparatuses. On Saturday Mr. Halse was delighted to see his patient descend from his carriage and walk into his house, without the least assistance, informing him that he could now walk several miles without any help whatever. Ye revilers of Galvanism! what say ye to this?

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. Halse, of 44, Finsbury-circus, Finsbury-square, London, for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage-stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, one guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10.)—That Mr. Halse stands high as a medical galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the galvanic apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain-head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it.

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—The following is extracted from the *Magazine of Science* for April:—"We are continually in receipt of letters from medical men, inquiring the best form of galvanic apparatus for medical purposes, the essential requisites being constancy of action, and to be always ready for use at a moment's notice. To those medical friends we reply, write to Mr. Halse, and order one of his Portable Galvanic Apparatus, and you may take our word for it, you will find them all that you can desire. His battery is constructed of zinc and silver plates, and he has so arranged his regulating apparatus, that the practitioner may apply just what power he may think proper. It is the most perfect thing we ever beheld; and we do not see how it is possible, for medical purposes, to improve upon it. It is well known that quantity of fluid is the great desideratum in medical galvanism. Now, in the small machines which are usually sold, it is very evident to any one who knows anything of the principles of galvanism, that the quantity of fluid which circulates through the body of the patient is next to nothing (although the shock may be very powerful); for the human body is an imperfect conductor; and it requires a series of pairs of plates to force the current through an imperfect conductor. In Mr. Halse's apparatus there are both quantity and intensity brought into action; and yet his machine is constructed in so beautiful a manner, that even an infant may be galvanized with it without the least unpleasantness. As men of science, we conscientiously recommend Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus in preference to all others."

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE SUPERSEDED BY RICHARD AND JOHN SLACK'S CHEMICALLY PURIFIED NICKEL SILVER.

A GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER has long been sought after, and numerous have been the attempts to produce a perfect metal that will retain its colour when in use. How fruitless the attempts have been the public know too well from the fact that all their purchases have, after a few days' wear, exhibited a colour little better than brass. The very severe tests that have been applied to our metal, (which in all cases it has withstood,) at once places it pre-eminently above all others, and from its silver-like appearance, its intrinsic and valuable properties, gives us confidence in asserting that it is and must remain, the ONLY PURE AND PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

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Tea Sets, and every article for the Table, at proportionate prices.

R. and J. S. beg to caution the public against several spurious imitations of their articles, which are daily offered to the public as Albion British Plate. The genuine are to be had only at their establishment, 336, STRAND, opposite Somerset House, where no inferior goods are kept.

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RICHARD AND JOHN SLACK are now offering the most extensive and elegant assortment of Fenders in London, embracing the newest designs, at prices under 30 per cent. under any other house. Ornamental Iron Fenders, 3 feet long, 4s. 6d.; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d.; 4 feet, 6s.; ditto, bronzed, from 6s.; Bed-room Fenders, from 2s. 6d.; rich Scroll Fenders, with Steel Spear, any size, from 10s. Chamber Fire Irons, 1s. 9d. per set; Parlour ditto, 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, with cut head and bright paws, from 6s. 6d.; new patterns, with bronzed head, 11s.; ditto, with ornate and China heads, at proportionate prices.

BALANCE IVORY TABLE KNIVES, 10s. per dozen; Dessert ditto, 9s.; carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair. White Bone Table knives, 6s.; Dessert ditto, 4s.; Carvers, 2s. per pair. Superior Kitchen Table Knives and Forks, from 6s. 6d. per dozen. Table Knives, with pure Nickel Silver, Tables, 22s. per dozen; Dessert ditto, 18s.; Carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair, all marked RICHARD AND JOHN SLACK, and warranted.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Certain Remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs. In Difficulty of Breathing, in Redundancy of Phlegm, in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail. Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at lying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly; and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them in less than twenty-four hours, the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, JAMES ELLIS.

Feb. 17, 1845. (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's).

RESTORATION OF VOICE BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent Cough Lozenges have done me. In December, 1845, I caught a severe cold from riding two or three miles one very wet night, which settled in my lungs, and quite took away my voice, so that I could not speak above a whisper from that time until December last. I tried all kinds of medicines, but they were of no avail. I was then advised to try your lozenges, which I did only to please my friends; but before I had finished a 2s. 9d. tin, my voice, to my great joy, came back as strong as ever.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Glasgow, Jan. 12th, 1847. JAMES MARTIN.

Thomas Keating, Esq.

To attendants on public worship, KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are particularly recommended, more especially at this season of the year, when the extreme prevalence of Coughs and Colds is a source of constant annoyance.

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Price, sewed, 2s.; cloth, 2s. 6d.

A RITUAL AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF FREEMASONRY, and the **ODD FELLOWS'** and **ORANGE SOCIETIES**; with numerous Engravings of the Signs of Brotherhood, &c.; also an account of the KIDNAPING and MURDER of WILLIAM MORGAN, who divulged the ridiculous and profane usages of the Freemasons. By a Traveller in the United States of America.

The Publisher being deeply impressed with the enormity of the profane and unconstitutional Oaths of Freemasonry, has resolved on publishing this Edition of the work at the above greatly reduced prices, in order to make this ridiculous and profane secret as public as possible, with a view to induce its abandonment.

"The work, though some of its details are staggering, bears internal marks of authenticity; such as cannot, we think, create doubts in any minds, excepting those of a very sceptical order; and the disclosures it makes are such as cannot fail to produce a conviction of the ill-tendency of such institutions, in all well-disciplined and serious minds. Indeed, disclosures will be made, of which no conception can be formed, by such as have only contemplated them, through the medium of what appears before the world. In this respect, the book is particularly interesting, and may operate as a beacon, to warn the unsuspecting against exposing themselves to their delusive pretensions. The numerous plates it contains aid the general impression of disgust the descriptions are calculated to give. We knew not till now, that anything so complete on the subjects discussed, had ever met the public eye; all seems to be thrown open to view—and the sight is one at which the heart sickens. In some ceremonies, Holy Scripture is so used and perverted, as to render it shocking and impious—a reverence for the sacred volume compels us to make the statement."—*Methodist New Conn. Mag.*

"We had no idea that 'Freemasonry' was such a compound of folly and profaneness. The perversions of the Holy Scriptures; the insults offered to heaven, in their profligate mockery of prayer; and the horrifying abuse of oaths, with which they are chargeable, render them a reproach of human kind, and prove that purity of character is no qualification for membership in a society into which they are admitted. All who wish to become acquainted with the works of darkness, perpetrated by Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and Orangemen, will find abundant information in this volume. Unless shame has ceased to be the companion of folly and guilt, we should suppose that this exposure will go far to annihilate their disgraceful existence."—*Christian Advocate.*

The "Ritual" will be sent post-free by the Publisher, THORNE, bookseller, Shebbear, Devon, on receiving 30 or 36 postage stamps, or an Order on Torrington Post-office, for 2s. 6d. or 3s. in a paid letter. Unpaid letter not attended to. A lengthened Prospectus of the work will be sent on receiving a postage stamp.

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THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH AND COURT

of Rome; from the Establishment of Christianity under Constantine, to the present time. A new edition, enlarged and corrected. By the Rev. H. C. O'DONNOGHUE, A.M.

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"We are rejoiced to see the multiplication of books and pamphlets illustrative of the true character of popery, at a time when such extensive and insidious efforts to mask over the lineaments of its hideous countenance are in constant progress. The work now before us is very valuable in this respect. Avowedly a compilation, having utility rather than originality for its object, it embraces a comprehensive and well-digested narrative of the Romish Church. We feel warranted in cordially commending the work to the favourable attention of our readers."—*Watchman.*

"The Watchman of Christianity on its union with the State under Constantine, the introduction of clerical celibacy, of monachism, and all the long train of corrupt usages and unsound doctrines, and the long succession of crafty and tyrannical assumptions which led to the full establishment of the papal power as it existed in the year 606, are narrated with great perspicuity, truthfulness, and impartiality. The historian has done well, and has furnished a highly acceptable narrative, and one that will, if received as it deserves, be extensively read."—*Wesleyan.*

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Wednesday .. Money	82½	82½
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Friday .. Money	81½	81½
Saturday .. Money	81½	81½
Monday .. Money	80½	81½
Tuesday .. Money	80½	81½

No rally has occurred in the foreign market. Affairs, however, appear to be drawing towards a crisis in several states, which, whenever it occurs, will of course operate favourably on prices. The *Rentes* at Paris have fluctuated since our last from about 70-50 to 58-50 for the Five per Cents., and 60-47 to 38 for the Three per Cents. Mexican stock, which has been about the best supported during the late convulsions, has shared the fate of all the rest in experiencing a decline. No particular cause can be assigned for this; it has just been dragged down with the times.

Commercial accounts from the Continent are not more favourable than we had to report in our last. Failures are announced almost every day, and a general stagnation of business continues. In Paris the Bank has been obliged to protest against a great number of bills, within the last few days, for non-payment—it is said, including *bons du trésor*, which cannot be paid, to the amount of twenty-five millions. Several failures have been reported; amongst others, the highly respectable banking house of Paccard, Dufour, and Co., who are largely connected with Switzerland.

In Marseilles many important failures have taken place; amongst others, Naegly and Escher, merchants; Henry, Brothers, merchants; D'Andouard and Co.; Chancel, Brothers, drysalers; Loubon & Co., bankers; and Montricher and Co., American merchants. Some houses had also suspended at Auxerre and other departments, but none of them were of any magnitude. At Cologne, Messrs. Abraham Schaafhausen, and at Geneva, Messrs. Lombard, Odier, and Co., are announced. This failure will, it is feared, tend to aggravate most materially the ill condition of credit abroad. It is like, in Southern Germany, what the failure of Baring, Brothers, would be in England.

The intelligence from India on Monday is very unsatisfactory. Mercantile difficulties were much increased; all confidence, it is said, is prostrated.

At home affairs are not in a much better condition. Letters from Greenock mention a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Caird and Co., the large iron steamboat builders, whose failure took place last week. Their debts are stated at £40,000, and a composition has been offered of 9s. in the pound, which will most probably be accepted. On the whole trade seems much in the same state as last week, but if anything, perhaps a little improved, owing to the favourable change which has taken place in the weather.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, March 31.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 25th day of March, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,556,320	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	12,738,430
		Silver Bullion	1,817,890

£28,556,320 £28,556,320

Dated the 30th day of March, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	Government Securities ..	11,668,041
Reserve	3,995,884	Dead Weight Annuity ..	12,857,662
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	7,452,556	Notes	10,953,245
Other Deposits	9,353,628	Gold and Silver Coin ..	760,474
Seven-day and other Bills	904,354		

£28,556,320 £28,556,320

Dated the 30th day of March, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Wesleyan Chapel, Penrith, Cumberland.
Fenwick, Cwmrhos, Breconshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

NORLEY, WILLIAM, late of Bethereden, Kent, but now of 18, Paradise-street, Finsbury, dealer in cattle.
FARNITCH, SAMUEL, Boxford, Suffolk, licensed victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

ALDERMAN, JOHN, Tunstall, Staffordshire, druggist, April 15, May 13: solicitor, Mr. Williams, Hanley.
HAYES, JOHN, Kettering, watchmaker, April 13, May 19: solicitor, Mr. P. Fearnhead, 17, Clifford's-inn.
BRACH, WILLIAM, Salisbury, cutter, April 13, May 19: solicitor, Mr. J. A. Jones, Salisbury-court.
BRADSHAW, DANIEL, now or late of Netherthong, Yorkshire, merchant, April 11, May 1: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Floyd, Huddersfield.
CAWOOD, MARTIN, Leeds, ironfounder, April 20, May 5: solicitors, Messrs. Hawkins and Co., New Boswell-court, London; and Messrs. Atkinson, Dobb, and Co., and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.
COLLS, CHARLES EDWARD, 107, High-street, Poplar, draper, April 12, May 13: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, 68, Aldermanbury.
COWARD, JOHN, formerly of 91, Sloane-street, but now of Kensington, schoolmaster, April 8, May 18: solicitor, Mr. Hughes, Chapel-street, Bedford-row.
CURRY, SAMUEL, Taunton, brickmaker, April 12, May 3: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Brace and Colt, Surrey-street, Strand, London.

DUGLAS, GEORGE, 4, Brunswick-place, Old Kent-road, linen-draper, April 11, May 12: solicitor, Mr. W. B. Cooper, 17, Hatton-garden.

EDMONDS, WILLIAM, Tottenham, and 11, Wenlock-road, City-road, tailor, April 11, May 12: solicitor, Mr. C. B. Wilson, 13, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.

ELPHICK, FREDERICK, 28, Castle-street, Oxford-market, glass-cutter, April 13, May 16: solicitors, Messrs. Dyer and Quick, 27, Ely-place, Holborn.

GILBY, DAVID, Bures, St. Mary, Suffolk, and Bures, Essex, coach builder, April 11, May 16: solicitor, Mr. E. W. Gooday, 14, South-square, Gray's-inn.

GREEN, JAMES, 58, Barbican, wholesale hat manufacturer, April 7, May 12: solicitor, Mr. Depree, 9, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

GREEN, JAMES DAWSON, Leeds, plaid manufacturer, April 17, May 8: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Shackleton, Leeds.

HALL, EDWARD, Manchester, stockbroker, April 11, May 3: solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside, London.

HENDER, EDMUND, Bodmin, ironmonger, April 13, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Commins and Son, Bodmin; Messrs. George and W. C. Smith, 5, Southampton-buildings, London; and Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter.

HOLLAND, EDWARD CHRISTOPHER, Honiton, Devonshire, surgeon, April 13, May 11: solicitors, Mr. I. J. Cox, Honiton; Mr. J. Daw, Exeter; and Mr. J. T. Church, Bedford-row, London.

IRELAND, RICHARD, Wem, Shropshire, wine merchant, April 12, May 10: solicitors, Messrs. Walsley and Co., Wem; and Mr. T. S. James, Birmingham.

KING, SIMON, Cheltenham, dealer in cutlery, April 18, May 12: solicitor, Mr. H. S. Sabine, Bristol.

O'HANTON, FELIX, St. Thomas Apottle, Devonshire, linen draper, April 12, May 3: solicitors, Messrs. Geare, Mountford and Co., Exeter; and Messrs. Finch, Dobinson and Co., 57, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

PATRICK, WILLIAM, Farnham, builder, April 12, May 13: solicitors, Messrs. Johnstone and Co., Temple; and Mr. Nichols, Farnham.

PELL, WILLIAM, Upper Thames-street, City, merchant, April 11, May 12: solicitors, Messrs. Matten and Co., Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane.

PERKINS, RICHARD BAYES, Coventry, currier, April 13, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Troughton and Lea, Coventry; and Messrs. Austen and Hobson, 4, Raymond's-buildings, London.

PORTER, DANIEL GREENAWAY, 81, Great Tower-street, City, wine merchant, April 7, May 18: solicitors, Messrs. Tilson and Co., Coleman-street.

POTTER, AMOS, Pakenham, butcher, April 12, May 18: solicitors, Messrs. Galsworthy and Nichol, Cook's-court, Carey-street.

ROBERTS, JOHN AND WILLIAM HAMMILL, Liverpool, ironmongers, April 19, May 5: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Messrs. Turner and Son, Preston.

SMITH, JAMES, Birkenhead, slate and cement merchant, April 19, May 5: solicitors, Mr. Wilkie, Furnival's-inn, London; and Mr. R. C. Brown, Liverpool.

SMITH, RICHARD, Preston, corn merchant, April 12, May 4: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Turner and Son, Preston.

SPURR, WILLIAM HENRY, Liverpool, builder, April 14, May 8: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Duncan and Co., Liverpool.

TANKER, ALFRED OCTAVIUS, Edmonton, fruiterer, April 7, May 12: solicitor, Mr. Towne, 9, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

AITKEN, ROBERT, Fishrow, mill master, April 6, May 2.
BEVERIDGE, BROTHERS, Dunfermline, coal masters, April 6, May 2.

DRYBROUGH, JAMES, Edinburgh, boot maker, April 5, 26.
MACDONALD, ANN, and SON, Inverness, hotel keepers, April 3, 24.

MOWAT, ALEXANDER, Aberdeen, manufacturer, April 7, May 5.
M'FEAT, WILLIAM, and Co., Glasgow, glass merchants, April 5, 20.

DIVIDENDS.

William John Streek, Lee, Kent, plumber, first div. of 1s. 10d.; at 12, Birch-lane, April 3, and two following Mondays—John Wrensted, 3, Union-street, Boston-street, Hackney-road, general commission agent, first div. of 10d.; at 12, Birch-lane, April 3, and two following Mondays—Joseph Robson, Ipswich, draper, first div. of 1s. 8d.; at 12, Birch-lane, April 3, and two following Mondays—John Wetherell, Manchester, publican, first div. of 1s. 9s.; at 73, George-street, Manchester, April 4, and any Tuesday—Stephen Vertue, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, April 4, and any Thursday—George Cappur and Ralph Cappur, Nantwich, cheese factors, first div. of 2s.; at Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, April 4, and any Thursday—John Brooks, Liverpool, copper, second div. of 1s. 3d.; at Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, April 4, and any Thursday—George Thomas Rollason, Birmingham, glass and china dealer, second div. of 4d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.

Tuesday, April 4.

BANKRUPTS.

ALDERSEA, JOHN, Tunstall, Staffordshire, druggist, April 15, May 13: solicitor, Mr. Williams, Hanley, Staffordshire.

BARKER, AMOS, now or late of Bradford, worsted manufacturer, April 17, May 8: solicitors, Messrs. Singleton and Co., Great James-street, London; Mr. E. A. Barret, Bradford; and Messrs. E. and J. M. Barret, Leeds.

BARNES, ROBERT WILKINSON, Stockport, cabinet maker, April 17, May 8: solicitors, Messrs. Vaughan and Co., Stockport; and Messrs. Bower and Son, Chancery-lane, London.

BARNETT, JOSEPH, Exeter, post master, April 19, May 17: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Keddell and Co., 34, Lime-street, London.

CHILD, WILLIAM, Chertsey, grocer, April 12, May 12: solicitors, Messrs. King and Co., Temple.

COBB, JOHN, 10, Northumberland-street, Strand, boarding-housekeeper, April 11, May 15: solicitor, Mr. M. G. Smith, Furnival's-inn.

COLE, HENRY DAVEY CURTIS, Earl's-court, Old Brompton, boarding-housekeeper, April 12, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Marson and Dudley, 5, Union-street, Southwark.

COST, HENRY, Ivy Lodge, Clapton, publisher, April 13, May 18: solicitor, Mr. Hope, Furnival's-inn.

DAVIES, JOHN HOOPER, Mertyr Tydvil, grocer, April 18, May 9: solicitor, Mr. Perkins, Bristol.

DAY, MATTHEW, Weston-super-Mare, miller, April 17, May 9: solicitors, Mr. T. H. Boykett, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. J. J. Ayre, jun., Bristol.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, Burslem, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware, April 15, May 16: solicitor, Mr. Williams, Hanley.

FARRANDS, LETTICE, Nottingham, innkeeper, April 14, May 12: solicitors, Messrs. Shilton and Son, Nottingham.

HONSFIELD, JAMES, Sunderland, merchant tailor, April 13, May 11: solicitors, Mr. C. B. Fell, Sunderland; and Messrs. Rolfe and Edmund, 12, South-square, Gray's-inn, London.

JONES, WILLIAM, Manchester, stationer, April 19, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Witham, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. W. Andrew, Manchester.

LOMBARDINI, WILLIAM, Huddersfield, carver, April 20, May 12: solicitors, Mr. Murdoch, Furnival's-inn, London; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

M'ENTGART, THOMAS, Liverpool, corn-dealer, April 18, May 12: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Frodham, Liverpool.

MESNARD, EDWARD, and HUDSON, JOHN, Sunderland, Seaham, and Hartlepool, merchants, April 14, May 16: solicitors, Messrs. A. J. and W. Moore, Sunderland; and Mr. G. Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MILLER, JOHN, and NIGHTINGALE, GEORGE, 180, Great Dover-street, Southwark, drapers, April 12, May 11: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside.

REDFERN, HENRY, Sheffield, saw manufacturer, April 15, May 13: solicitors, Mr. Moss, Sergeants-inn, London; and Mr. T. C. Branson, Sheffield.

RIDGWAY, WILLIAM, Hanley and Shilton, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware, April 19, May 25: solicitors, Messrs.

Mottram and Co., Birmingham; and Messrs. Emmet and Knight, 14, Bloomsbury-square, London.

ROOPE, HENRY, 24, Salisbury-street, Strand, Liverpool, and Messina, merchant, April 13, May 16: solicitor, Mr. George, Villiers-street, Strand.

TURNER, CHARLES, Pudsey, Yorkshire, clothier, April 18, May 9: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Harle and Clark, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, Glasgow, merchant, April 11, May 9.
DRYSDALE, WILLIAM, jun., Allea, manufacturer, April 7 and 28.

ELGIN, WILLIAM, Aberdeen, teacher, April 8, May 2.
JUST, WALTER, Arbroath, merchant, April 7 and 27.

MACKENZIE, RODERICK, Muirhouse, April 8 and 29.
MATTHEW, PATRICK, Gourdiehill, Perthshire, grain dealer, April 7 and 28.

MAIN, JOHN, Glasgow, hair dresser, April 10, May 1.
MELVIN, THOMAS, Glasgow, smith, April 10, May 1.

NICOL, JAMES, Edinburgh, clothier, April 6 and 27.
WADDELL, ROBERT, and WADDELL, JAMES, Carlisle, wood merchants, April 8 and 29.

DIVIDENDS.

A. B. Graham, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, milliner, first div. of 7d.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—William George Grossmith, Romsey Extra, Southamptonshire, brewer, first div. of 1s.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—Henry Dircks, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, malt extract dealer, first div. of 7d.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—William Awersley, Cumberland-place, Old Kent-road, floor cloth manufacturer, second div. of 1d.; at 25, Coleman-street, on any Wednesday—Samuel William Sustenance, 162, Piccadilly, bookseller, fourth div. of 7d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—John Gray, West Smithfield, saddler, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—Henry Mares, Alfred-cottages, Kensal-green, sculptor, first dividend of 2s.; payable at 3, Guildhall-chambers, on any Thursday—William Armstrong, Norwich, draper, first div. of 1s. 8d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday—Smith, Hastings, 46, Lime-street, City, wine merchant, first div. of 5d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday—Dominique Andrew Morel, first div. of 8d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday—Henry Decimus Walker, Eaton-town, Bedfordshire, innkeeper, third div. of 10d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday—George Sharp, Commercial-road, Lambeth, builder, first div. of 1s. 4d.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday—Samuel Sharp, Commercial-road, Lambeth, builder, first div. of 18s.; at 3, Guildhall-chambers, any Thursday—Edward Ridley, Leicester, linen-draper, first div. of 2s. 1d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Robert Powell Saph, Salisbury, hatter, first div. of 8d. in the pound; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Walter M'Dowall, 3, 4, and 5, Pemberton-row, Gough-square, printer, second div. of 5d.; at Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Thomas Barnes Figures, Blockley, Worcestershire, corn merchant, first div. of 4s. 6d.; at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—Thomas Chatto, Morpeth, linen draper, first div. of 10s.; at the Royal-arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Francis Smith, Manchester, innkeeper, first and final div. of 5s. 1d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Peter Loyal, Kingston-upon-Hull, miller, first and final div. of 1s. 3d.; at 4, Quay-street, Parliament-street, Hull, any Wednesday—John Robinson, Beverley, spirit merchant, first and final div. (on new proofs only) of 2s. 6d.; at 4, Quay-street, Parliament-street, Hull, any Wednesday—Luke Northington, Bradford, worsted spinner, first and final div. of 5 1/4 d. at 4, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, April 3.

During the last few days the weather has set in unusually fine, and hot for this early period of the year, and farmers are now actively employed in field operations; we had in consequence a very small supply of English Wheat; the trade, however, ruled dull, and at a late hour the stands were not cleared, although a reduction of 2s. per qr. from the rates of Monday last would have been accepted. An equal decline must be noted in foreign, and only a limited sale took place to the more necessitous buyers. The top quotation of town-manufactured Flour underwent no change. Households receded 1s. per sack, and American Flour scarcely sold so well as on this day's night. Barley was less inquired for than on Monday last, and having more on sale prices gave way about 1s. per qr. Malt, unless very fine, was also 1s. per qr. cheaper. The Oat trade was heavy, and prices 1s. per qr. lower. Beans hung heavily on hand. English were held at about previous terms, but Egyptian were rather cheaper. Peas of all kinds neglected. In Indian Corn nothing of interest transpired.

Wheat, Red	44 to 53	Peas, Hog	32 to 35
Fine	Maple
White	45 .. 54	Boilers	33 .. 36
Fine	Beans, Ticks	31 .. 33
Flour, per sk. (Town) ..	41 .. 46	Pigeon
Barley	29 .. 31	Harrow	34 .. 37
Malt	32 .. 33	Oats, Feed	17 .. 20
Malt, Ordinary	51 .. 56	Fine	22 .. 25
Pale	56 .. 58	Poland	20 .. 23
Rye	32 .. 34	Potato	20 .. 23

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MARCH 25.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
Wheat 51s. 4d.	Wheat 50s. 6d.

Barley	30	11	Barley.....	30	9
Oats	20	4	Oats.....	20	6
Rye	30	4	Rye	30	10
Peas	20	4	Peas	20	6

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 3.

We were somewhat heavily supplied with home-fed Beasts this morning, and a very great improvement was noticed in their general condition; indeed, this was one of the best markets for that description of stock we have had during the whole of the present year, a very small number being beneath the middle quality. The weather having become warm, the butchers, whose attendance was tolerably good—purchased with extreme caution; hence the Beef trade was exceedingly heavy, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 2d. to—in some instances—4d. per 8 lbs. and a clearance was not effected. The highest general price for the best Scots was 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge-shire we received about 1,500 Scots, shorthorns, &c.; from the northern, western, and midland districts, 900 Herefords, runts, Devons, shorthorns, and Irish Beasts; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 250 horned and polled Scots. For the time of year, the supply of Sheep—a large portion of which was out of the wool—was limited. The prime old Downs were mostly disposed of at last week's currencies, but all other breeds were a slow inquiry at barely stationary prices. There were several couples in the market from Ireland, in very bad condition. Lambs were in moderate request, at from 6s. to 7s. per 9 lbs. In Calves, only a moderate business was doing, at barely late rates. The Pork trade was heavy, but we have no decline to notice in prices.

NEWCASTLE AND LADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, April 3.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

extreme caution; hence the Beef trade was exceedingly heavy, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 2d. to—in some instances—4d. per 8 lbs., and a clearance was not effected. The highest general price for the best Scots was 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received about 1,500 Scots, shorthorns, &c.; from the northern, western, and midland districts, 900 Herefords, runts, lowens, shorthorn, and Irish Beasts; from other parts of Eng.

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3 8 .. 5 4	Pork	4 0 .. 5 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.				
Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.	
Friday.... 872	3,430	239	370	
Monday.. 3,183	17,000	123	350	

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There was a slightly improved inquiry for Clover Seed, which was eagerly met by sellers, and purchasers had no difficulty in buying at former terms. In other descriptions of Seeds nothing of interest occurred, and quotations remain nominally unaltered.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 74d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

With a stock of Irish Butter reduced to a narrow compass and a steady demand, prices for all descriptions have been well supported since our last, varying in kind and quality from 86s. to 100s. per cwt. Foreign, although in limited supply, sold slowly at 82s. to 100s. per cwt.—Bacon.—There was a good demand for singled sides, and sales effected at advanced prices; Irish, 64s. to 70s.; American, 60s. to 62s.; and scalded at 56s. to 58s. per cwt., according to size and quality. Bale and tierce middles in request, the former at 56s. to 64s., the latter at 56s. to 62s. per cwt. Irish and American. Hams in short supply, and saleable at 64s. to 74s. per cwt. Lard nearly stationary in demand and value.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

Butter, per cwt.		Cheese, per cwt.	
Dorset.....	108 to 112	Double Gloucester	60 to 66
Carlton.....	94	Single	58 .. 64
Sligo.....	84	Cheshire	56 .. 74
Cork, 1st	88 .. 94	Derby	62 .. 66
Waterford ..	84	American	48 .. 52
Limerick.....	86	Edam and Gouda.	46 .. 50
Foreign, prime—		Bacon, new.....	64 .. 70
Friesland.....	106	Middle.....	46 .. 60
Kiel.....	94 .. 102	Hams, Irish.....	66 .. 70
Fresh Butter, per doz.,		Westmoreland ..	78
12s. 6d. to 14s. 0d.		York.....	84

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Monday, April 3.—Owing to the mildness of the weather, our market was abundantly supplied this morning with all kinds of fruit and vegetables in season, at moderate prices. Asparagus 3s. to 7s., Rhubarb 9d. to 1s., ditto large forced 1s. 6d. to 2s., and Broccoli 1s. to 3s. per bundle; Apples 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Onions 1s. 6d. to 2s., and Spinach 4d. to 6d. per half sieve; Red Cabbages 2s. to 3s., Celery 6d. to 1s., and Horseradish 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen heads; Turnips 1s. 6d. to 2s., Carrots 4s. to 5s., and Greens 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per dozen bunches; Grapes 9d. to 1s., Pine Apples 5s. to 7s., and Filberts 8d. to 9d. per lb.; Oranges 4s. to 10s., Seville ditto for wine 5s. to 8s., Lemons 4s. to 5s., and forced French Beans 2s. 3d. to 3s. per hundred; Sea Kale 9d. to 2s., Mushrooms 6d. to 1s. 3d., and New Potatoes 9d. to 1s. 3d. per small basket; Turnip Greens 6d. to 8d., and Broccoli Sprouts 8d. to 1s. per bushel basket; Young Radishes 10d. to 1s. 2d. per dozen hands.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—Our market remains without the least variation since our last report. The little business doing continues to be in coloured samples.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 3,309 bales—of which 1,701 were from Italy, 452 from Turkey, 435 from Alexandria, 282 from Montevideo, 207 from Sydney, 189 from Germany, and the rest from France. The market for Wool is very quiet.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The Cotton market today is steady, but the trade are buying in very small quantities, just to supply their immediate wants; nevertheless, the sales to-day amount to 3,500 bales, all to the trade. Prices are without change.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—The market is firm, and prices are well supported, both on the spot and for the autumn. In new Tallow the quotation is 46s. 3d. for the last three months, and 46s. 6d. for separate months, with but few, if any, sellers at the prices. Town is 52s. to 53s. net cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 11d. per 8 lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 14d. to 15d. per lb.; ditto, 61lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 73lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; Horse hides, 8s. 0d. to 9s.; Polled Sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d.; Kents and Half-breds, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; Downs, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.; Shearlings, 4d. to 6d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, April 1.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow 55s. to 75s. | Clover 75s. to 95s. Straw 25s. .. 28s.

COAL EXCHANGE, April 3.

Hetton's, 17s.; Lambton's, 16s. 9d.; Hartlepool, 16s.; Wylam, 14s. 3d.; Shotton, 16s. The market to-day was very heavy in anticipation of large supplies in the course of the week. Left from last market, 16; fresh arrivals, 31.—Total, 47.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—288 hhds. have been sold in the West India market, and prices are a shade easier; of 9,000 bags of Mauritius, 8,000 sold at 6d. to 1s. decline, low to good midd. strong grey and yellow 35s. to 38s. 6d., good to fine 39s. 6d. to 43s. 6d., brown 39s. to 44s. 6d. 4,000 bags Bengal all sold at 6d. per cwt. cheaper; middling to good white 39s. to 40s. 6d., low 36s. to 38s. 700 bags and 500 baskets Penang sold at 31s. to 33s. 6d. for low to middling brown. 3,000 bags Madras, and 1,500 bags China were taken in.

COFFEE.—500 bags plantation and 100 bags native sold at 33s. 6d. to 39s. for good ordinary to middling, the latter 33s. 6d. to 35s. for good ordinary.

RICE.—400 pockets Bengal sold from 6s. 6d. to 11s. for middling broken to fair white.

GINGER has sold readily.

TEA has a dull sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EPILEPTIC FITS.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY in MEDICINE, by which upwards of 200 PATIENTS have been effectually CURED OF EPILEPSY within the last year. M. LE MESURIER and CO. are pre-eminent for the cure of Epilepsy in every stage of the disease, and effectually restore their patients to perfect health. Testimonials may be seen, and satisfactory personal references are permitted. Consulting hours from Ten to One o'clock. To extend to suffering humanity the great benefits resulting from their discovery M. Le Mesurier and Co. make no charge for Consultation, and written applications from any part of the world will be answered free
3, BULSTRODE-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE, LONDON.

GALVANISM.—ANOTHER REMARK ABLE CURE OF A PARALYTIC PATIENT, performed by means of HALSE'S GALVANIC APPARATUS.

GALVANISM.—PARALYSIS.—The following is well worthy the attention of medical men (particularly those who scoff at galvanism) and paralytic invalids; it is another of those astonishing cures made by Mr. Halse. Mr. Blackwell, of Cottage-road, Fimble, a retired builder, is the gentleman on whom this extraordinary cure was performed, and who has kindly allowed Mr. Halse to publish his case for the benefit of the public at large, an example worthy the imitation of thousands of others who have also been restored to the blessings of health by the all but miraculous powers of galvanism, when applied with an efficient apparatus. The case will scarcely be credited by a

great number of readers. About three months since, Mr. Blackwell was taken from his carriage in the arms of his servant, and carried into one of Mr. Halse's operating-rooms. His limbs were so powerless that he had not the least strength in them, and was as helpless as a baby. The most eminent medical men in London had been in attendance on him, but without the least success, for he continued daily to get worse. An old patient of Mr. Halse's, who had been similarly afflicted, recommended galvanism to him, informing him of the wonderful effects it had had upon himself. He now decided on trying this remedy, and purchased from Mr. Halse one of his ten guinea apparatuses. On Saturday Mr. Halse was delighted to see his patient descend from his carriage and walk into his house, without the least assistance, informing him that he could now walk several miles without any help whatever. Ye revilers of Galvanism! what say ye to this?

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. Halse, of 44, Finsbury-circus, Finsbury-square, London, for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage-stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, one guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Wesleyan* of March 10.)—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a medical galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the galvanic apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain-head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it."

HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—The following is extracted from the *Magazine of Science* for April:—"We are continually in receipt of letters from medical men, inquiring the best form of galvanic apparatus for medical purposes, the essential requisites being constancy of action, and to be always ready for use at a moment's notice. To those medical friends we reply, write to Mr. Halse, and order one of his Portable Galvanic Apparatus, and you may take our word for it, you will find them all that you can desire. His battery is constructed of zinc and silver plates, and he has so arranged his regulating apparatus, that the practitioner may apply just what power he may think proper. It is the most perfect thing we ever beheld; and we do not see how it is possible, for medical purposes, to improve upon it. It is well known that quantity of fluid is the great desideratum in medical galvanism. Now, in the small machines which are usually sold, it is very evident to any one who knows anything of the principles of galvanism, that the quantity of fluid which circulates through the body of the patient is next to nothing (although the shock may be very powerful); for the human body is an imperfect conductor; and it requires a series of pairs of plates to force the current through an imperfect conductor. In Mr. Halse's apparatus there are both quantity and intensity brought into action; and yet his machine is constructed in so beautiful a manner, that even an infant may be galvanized with it without the least unpleasantness. As men of science, we conscientiously recommend Halse's Portable Galvanic Apparatus in preference to all others."

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE SUPERSEDED BY RICHARD AND JOHN SLACK'S CHEMICALLY PURIFIED NICKEL SILVER.

A GOOD substitute for SILVER has long been sought after, and numerous have been the attempts to produce a perfect metal that will retain its colour when in use. How fruitless the attempts have been the public know too well from the fact that all their purchases have, after a few days' wear, exhibited a colour little better than brass. The very severe tests that have been applied to our metal, (which in all cases it has withstood,) at once places it pre-eminent above all others, and from its silver-like appearance, its intrinsic and valuable properties, gives us confidence in asserting that it is and must remain, the ONLY PURE AND PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

	King's and		Strongest Thread Victoria	
	Fiddle Patterns.	Fiddle. Pattern.	Pattern.	Pattern.
Table Spoons & Forks,				
per dozen	12s. and 15s.	19s.	28s.	30s.
Dessert do. and do.	10s. and 13s.	16s.	21s.	25s.
Tea ditto	5s. and 6s.	8s.	11s.	12s.

Cruet Frames with rich Cut Glasses, from 23s. Table Candlesticks, 12s. per pair.

Tea Sets, and every article for the Table, at proportionate prices. R. and J. S. beg to caution the public against several spurious imitations of their articles, which are daily offered to the public as Albata British Plate. The genuine are to be had only at their establishment, 336, STRAND, opposite Somerset House, where no inferior goods are kept.

FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, &c.

RICHARD AND JOHN SLACK are now offering the most extensive and elegant assortment of Fenders in London, embracing the newest designs, at prices under 30 per cent. under any other house. Ornamental Iron Fenders, 3 feet long, 4s. 6d.; 3 feet 6 inches, 5s. 3d.; 4 feet, 6s.; ditto, bronzed, from 6s.; Bed-room Fenders, from 9s. 6d.; rich Scroll Fenders, with Steel Spear, any size, from 10s. Chamber Fire Irons, 1s. 9d. per set; Parlour ditto, 3s. 6d.; superior ditto, with cut head and bright papa, from 6s. 6d.; new patterns, with bronzed head, 11s.; ditto, with ormolu and China heads, at proportionate prices.

BALANCE IVORY TABLE KNIVES, 10s. per dozen; Dessert ditto, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair. White Bone Table knives, 6s.; Dessert ditto, 4s.; Carvers, 2s. per pair. Superior Kitchen Table Knives and Forks, from 6s. 6d. per dozen. Table Knives, with pure Nickel Silver, 22s. per dozen; Dessert ditto, 18s.; Carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair, all marked RICHARD AND JOHN SLACK, and warranted.

A SET OF THREE FULL-SIZED TEA TRAYS, 6s. 6d.; superior Japan Gothic ditto, 13s. 6d.; Gothic paper ditto, 33s. Patent Dish Covers, set of six for 17s. Roasting Jack, complete, 7s. 6d.; Brass ditto, 9s. 6d. Coal Scuttles, from 1s. 6d.; and every description of Furnishing Ironmongery 30 per cent. under any other house.

SHOWER BATHS, WITH CURTAINS, 9s. RICHARD AND JOHN SLACK, in submitting the above prices, beg it to be understood, it is for articles of the best quality only.

The extensive patronage their establishment has received during a period of nearly thirty years (1818), will be some proof the public have not been deceived; but as a further guarantee, they will continue to exchange any article not approved of, or return the money, it being their intention to sell only such articles as will do them credit, and give satisfaction by their durability.

RICHARD AND JOHN SLACK, 336, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

Their Illustrated Catalogue may be had gratis, or sent to any part post free.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Money returned for every Article not approved of.

DO YOU SUFFER TOOTH-ACHE?

If so, send One Shilling and a Stamp to J. WILLIS, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, London, and receive by return (without fail) BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling the decayed spots. An instant and permanent cure. Charged by Dentists 2s. 6d. Enough for three Teeth. One Thousand Boxes posted weekly.—Agents wanted.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Certain Remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs. In Difficulty of Breathing, in Redundancy of Phlegm, in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at lying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly; and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them in less than twenty-four hours, the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, JAMES ELLIS.

Feb. 17, 1845. (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Mr. Keating. Coffee-house, St. Paul's). RESTORATION OF VOICE BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent Cough Lozenges have done me. In December, 1845, I caught a severe cold from riding two or three miles one very wet night, which settled in my lungs, and quite took away my voice, so that I could not speak above a whisper from that time until December last. I tried all kinds of medicines, but they were of no avail. I was then advised to try your lozenges, which I did only to please my friends; but before I had finished a 2s. 9d. tin, my voice, to my great joy, came back as strong as ever.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES MARTIN.

Glasgow, Jan. 12th, 1847.

Thomas Keating, Esq.

To attendants on public worship, KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are particularly recommended, more especially at this season of the year, when the extreme prevalence of Coughs and Colds is a source of constant annoyance.

PEOPLE'S EDITION.—THIRD THOUSAND.

Price, sewed, 2s.; cloth, 2s. 6d.

A RITUAL AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF A FREEMASONRY, and the ODD FELLOWS' and ORANGE SOCIETIES; with numerous Engravings of the Signs of Brotherhood, &c.; also an account of the KIDNAPING and MURDER of WILLIAM MORGAN, who divulged the ridiculous and profane usages of the Freemasons. By a Traveller in the United States of America.

The Publisher being deeply impressed with the enormity of the profane and unconstitutional Oaths of Freemasonry, has resolved on publishing this Edition of the work at the above greatly reduced prices, in order to make this ridiculous and profane secret as public as possible, with a view to induce its abandonment.

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